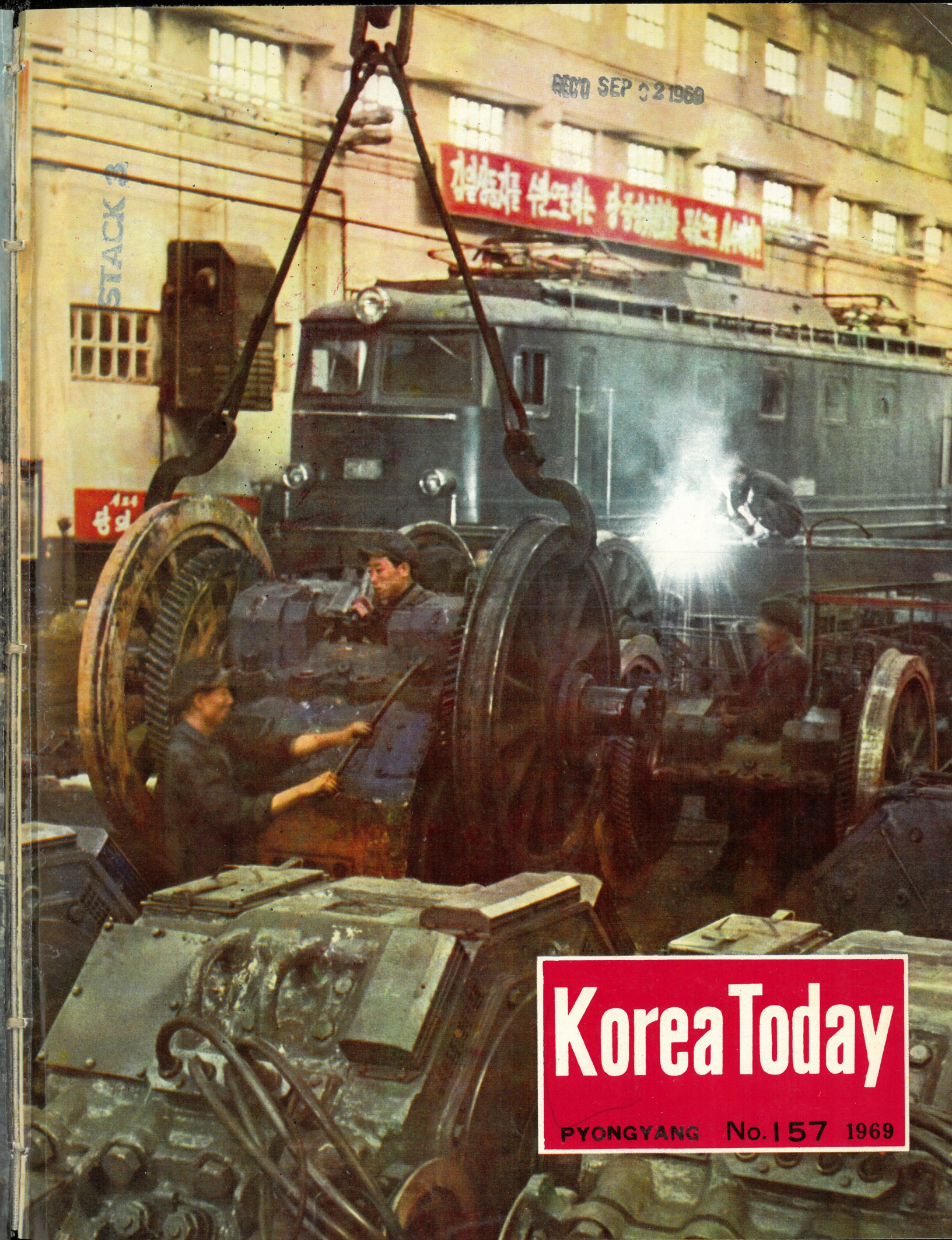
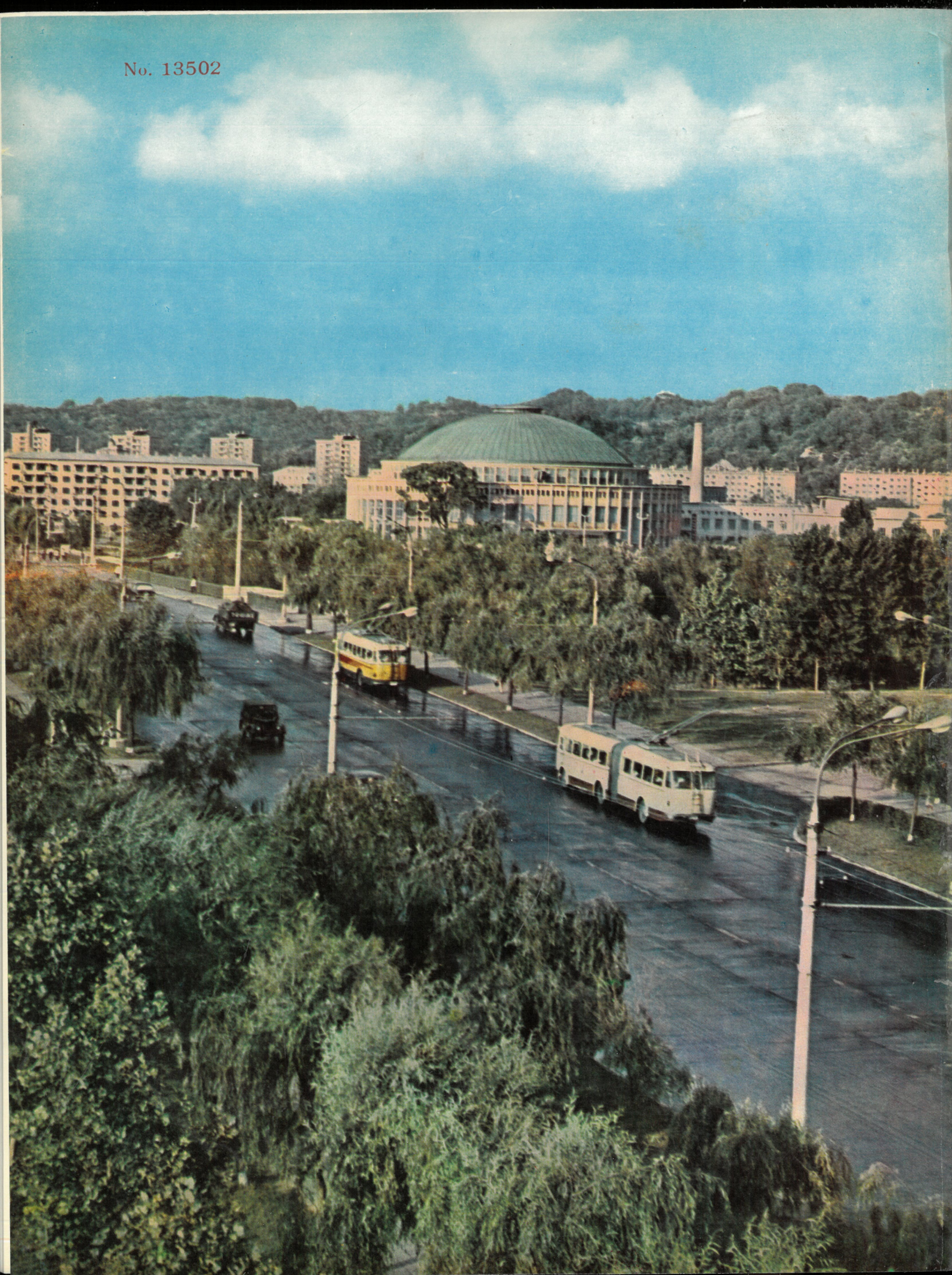
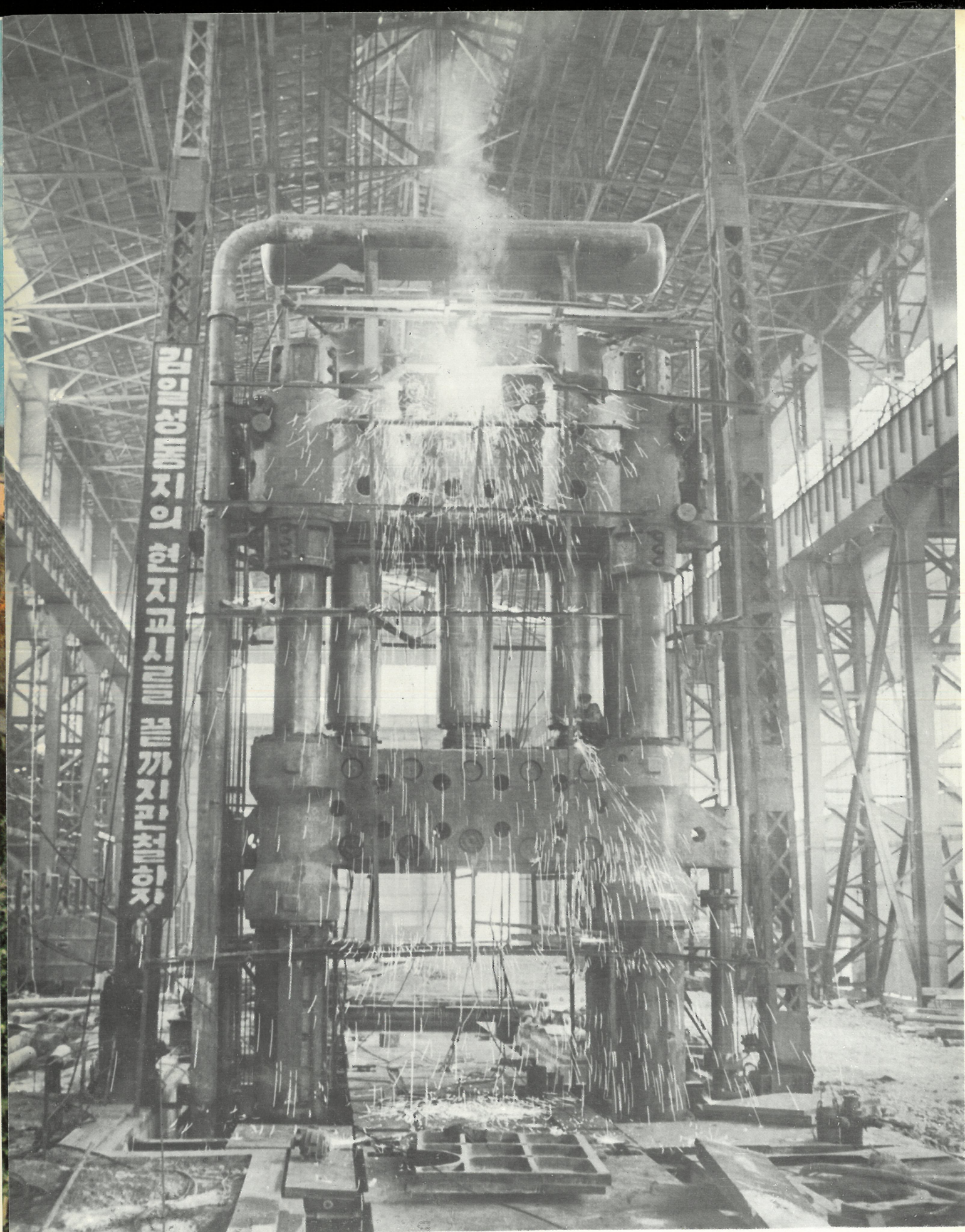


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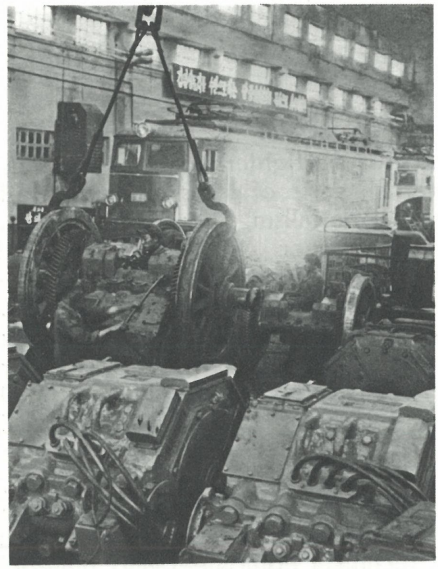




Our Chollima engineering workers manufactured a 6,000-ton press in a short space of time by displaying collective heroism and thus demonstrated once again the stamina of the Korean working class. The photo was taken just before the press was completed.

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FRONT COVER: The workers of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory are raising the flames of continuous innovation in the production of electric locomotives keeping a tense mobilized posture and helping and pulling each other along to satisfy the growing demands for railway transport in economic construction and defence upbuilding

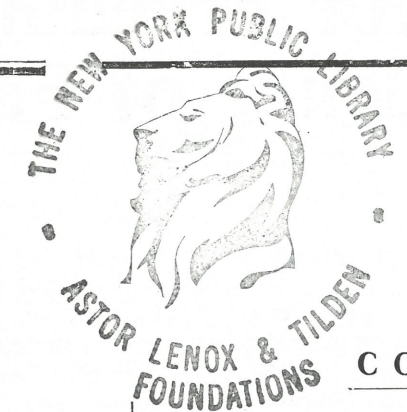
Photo by Lee Myong Su

BACK COVER: Members of the Red Flag Geological Prospecting Company where Comrade Li Chun Kyu works often discuss their plans on the spot to find out more valuable underground resources indispensable for the development of the national economy

Photo by Kang Hak

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Great Fatherland Liberation War for Freedom and Independence of Fatherland

Today, the entire Korean people are greeting with significance the 16th anniversary of the victory of the great Fatherland Liberation War under the grand circumstances in which the whole country is seething with a great revolutionary upsurge holding aloft the revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and the great Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and his report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K.

In June 1950, the U.S. imperialist aggressors started an armed aggression on the northern half of the Republic in an attempt to realize their long-cherished ambitious design for occupying the whole of Korea and invading the Asiatic Continent; they threw into the Korean front a large armed force 2 million strong including the main forces of their army, navy and air force and the mercenary troops of their 15 satellite countries and South Korean puppet troops, plus a huge amount of war materials, and even resorted to the most barbarous methods that ever existed in war history.

However, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army closely united as one around the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung defeated the U.S. imperialists, who had arrogantly turned upon us bragging that they were the "strongest" in the world, and scored historic victory.

Upholding the pre-eminent strategic line of the Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung, our people and the valorous fighters of the People's Army displayed infinite loyalty to the Party and the Leader, ardent love for the fatherland and people, mass heroism and peerless self-sacrificing spirit, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and the indefatigable fighting spirit in the whole course of the great three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) and thus defended with their lives the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brain and heart of the Korean revolution, and honourably safeguarded the revolutionary gains won at the cost of blood and the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

Even in the thick of the harsh war the Korean

people and the gallant fighters of the People's Army tided over all sorts of trials and defeated the enemy, U.S. imperialism, thereby foiled its wild ambition to conquer Asia and the world and contributed greatly to strengthening the socialist camp and safeguarding the world peace.

By the heroic struggle of our People's Army the U.S. imperialists suffered a huge loss in their war of aggression in Korea: more than 1,093,000 troops including over 397,000 U.S. imperialist troops were killed, wounded or captured, more than 12,000 planes were shot down or damaged, more than 560 war vessels of various kinds were sunk, damaged or captured, and huge quantities of combat and technical equipment and materiel including more than 3,000 tanks were destroyed or wiped out. Thus, the U.S. imperialist aggressors sustained a heavy military, political and moral defeat.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The military, political and moral defeat the U.S. imperialist armed invaders suffered in the Korean front constitutes not only a great victory on the part of the Korean people in their struggle for safeguarding freedom and independence, but also a tremendous victory for the peace-loving democratic camp of the whole world." (Just Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean People for Freedom and Independence, p. 373.)

By knocking down the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had fancied themselves to be the "strongest" in the world, the Korean people became a heroic people who defeated U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism, for the first time in the world history and exploded the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism. They also became a glorious shock brigade struggling in the van of the international revolutionary movement and proud pioneers who had opened up a new stage in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The historic victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was entirely attributable to the correct and outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and gifted military strategist.

This victory is a shining victory of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and



In the days of the past Fatherland Liberation War the Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung called on combatants, even though he was so busy with the state affairs, and roused them to the heroic struggle for smashing and annihilating the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Photo: Comrade Kim Il Sung talking with heroes and model combatants (June, 1951)

his genius strategic and tactical lines, and it is a precious fruition of his outstanding revolutionary leadership.

Having gained a correct insight into the situation created in our country after liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, set forth a great strategic line of establishing a powerful revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic and founded the People's Army, the regular revolutionary armed forces of our Party, with the revolutionary fighters tempered and seasoned in the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its pivots, and reared it into an invincible cadre army.

Thanks to the scientific, far-sighted measures taken by Comrade Kim Il Sung and his sagacious leadership, our young People's Army smashed decisively the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists at the very outset on June 25, 1950, went at once over to the counter-offensive along the whole front, liberated Seoul, the den of reactionaries and the base of counter-revolution, within a matter of three days after the outbreak of the war, liberated more than 90 per cent of the whole

territory of South Korea and thus won a brilliant victory.

In the grim days of war when the fatherland was confronted with danger Comrade Kim Il Sung armed the whole Party and the entire people and the armymen with thorough anti-imperialist revolutionary idea and firm conviction of victory, strengthened the unity of the Party and the militancy of the Party organizations, rallied the masses closely around the Party as one man, and put forward the slogan "Every Effort for Victory in the War" and aroused the whole Party, the entire people and the whole army to victory in the just war.

In his radio address to the entire Korean people on July 8, 1950, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"However massive an armed force they may use in their desperate attempt to invade our country, the U.S. imperialists will never be able to break the indomitable fighting spirit and patriotic stamina of our people who have risen as one man for the unification and independence of their country. The Korean people, united firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea, will defy



Upholding wholeheartedly the militant call of the Leader: "Every Effort for Victory in the War!" the brave fighters of the heroic Korean People's Army went over to the counter-offensive, repulsing the U.S. imperialist aggressors

death in the fight against U.S. imperialist aggression and will safeguard the freedom and honour of their motherland to the last." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, p. 282.)

Our people and the People's Army, taking the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung as their struggle programme and a guide to their activities throughout the period of the Fatherland Liberation War, displayed matchless bravery and mass heroism in the fierce struggle for defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for defending with blood the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution.

With his genius strategy and outstanding leadership Comrade Kim Il Sung steadfastly led our People's Army to victory. He always paid deep concern to the Party organizational and educational work in the army and educated the army men with boundless loyalty to the Party and the revolution, the spirit of ardent love for the fatherland and people and a burning hatred against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, thereby inspired them to display matchless valor and mass heroism.

In spite of danger on his life, he personally visited the positions on the front to guide the men and officers of the People's Army to win fresh victories and took warm care of the life of the army men in every aspect of it with a fatherly affection and, thus, encouraged them to heroic exploits.

It is only thanks to the great, sagacious

leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung that our People's Army could inflict thunderous blows of revenge, tens of thousands of times strong, at the U.S. imperialist aggressors, always taking the initiative during the whole period of the Fatherland Liberation War, and finally bring the enemy to their knees.

The victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a brilliant victory of Comrade Kim Il Sung's gifted strategy and tactics, the embodiment of his idea of Juche in the field of military affairs.

Comrade Kim Il Sung counted on the inexhaustible strength of our people who had become the master of the country and entered upon the road of creating a new life and the invincible might of our People's Army, the direct continuer of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, organized with the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters as the pivots and with the finest sons and daughters of workers and peasants and, relying on this subjective forces, led the war to victory.

During the Fatherland Liberation War he set forth a series of original strategic and tactical lines suited to the concrete reality of our country on the strength of the rich experiences gained by him through the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The scientific foresight as to the developments, originality and singularity in planning, adoption

of original forms and methods of struggle and their skilful combination, resoluteness in the execution of the plans drawn up, and the resourceful command—these form the characteristics of Comrade Kim Il Sung's strategic leadership based on the very standpoint of Juche. They enabled the men of the People's Army to become a powerful army who are well prepared for offensive and defensive battles as well as the fightings behind the enemy lines.

The strategy and tactics created by Comrade Kim Il Sung and his numerous new original pieces of tactics such as the tunnel warfare, aircraft hunters' team movement, assaults, snipers' movement, tank hunters' team movement, and mobile artillery activities, formed the factor which enabled the men of our People's Army to make a mess of the enemy's "technical superiority" and emerge honorable victors in the late Fatherland Liberation War. Today they serve as valuable struggle experiences for the revolutionary peoples in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

The military thought, strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung which brought the Fatherland Liberation War to shining victory, indeed, enriched further the Marxist-Leninist military theory and opened up a new path in the development of military science of a revolutionary army.

Our people and the men and officers of the People's Army, boundlessly encouraged by the gifted strategic and tactical line and outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, rose in the decisive struggle against the enemy, burning their hearts with the unbounded loyalty to the Leader, and displayed peerless mass heroism.

The gallant men of our heroic People's Army blocked the embrasures of the enemy bunkers with their youthful breasts, shouting at the top of their voices "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and defended out every inch of the land of the fatherland which is soaked with the priceless blood of their revolutionary forerunners. When they were seriously injured in both legs and arms, they rolled into the midst of the enemy with handgrenades in their mouths to mow down him in groups, thus performing heroic exploits.

To defend the Leader with one's own life in any adversity and carry out his orders and instructions without fail—this is the lofty character inherited directly by our people in the valuable revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and it is an iron-bound rule in all their struggles and life.

Under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and directly inheriting the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, our people and the warriors of the People's Army were confident of the final victory only looking up to the Leader and fought on valorously without the slightest vacillation. The gallant fighters of our People's Army, therefore, fought it out rising to their feet one hundred times when they fell so many times, bearing in mind the fighting spirit and stamina of their revolutionary forerunners who had fought pledging themselves "to beat the enemy, ready to die a thousand and one deaths," and finally defeated the enemy.

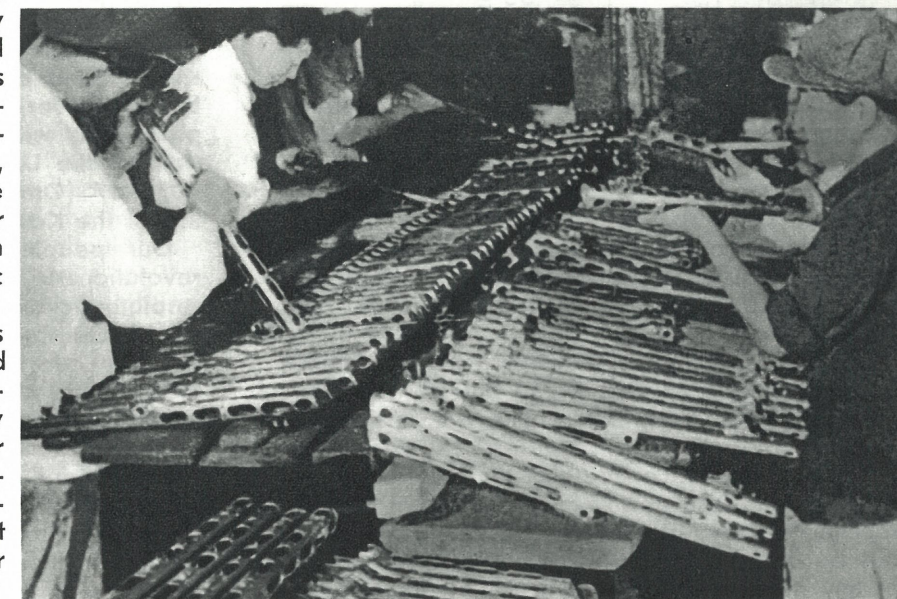
Upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung our working class and peasantry, too, fought heroically to meet the demand of the front.

Our heroic working class protected their factories and mills and machines from the heavy bombings of the enemy and aided the front by manufacturing weapons and ammunitions underground day and night. Our peasants tilled the fields, sowed seeds and increased the cereal production camouflaging their oxen against the enemy bombings.

Under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung our people further solidified the rear in the whole period of the Fatherland Liberation War and thus defeated the U.S. imperialist armed invaders who had been boasting of the "strongest" in the world, and won a final victory.

Of great historic significance, indeed, is the victory won by our people and the People's Army in the harsh battles in defence of the free-

Workers of a munition factory are working hard to send more weapons to the front



dom and independence of the fatherland against the U.S. imperialist armed invaders.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The victory of our people in the Korean war was a victory of the revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary forces, a victory of the revolutionary army over the aggressive armed forces of imperialism. It proved that a people who, taking their destiny into their own hands under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party, have risen up for freedom, independence and progress, will never be conquered by any imperialist forces of aggression. It also revealed the vulnerability and corruptness of U.S. imperialism and showed the oppressed nations of the world that U.S. imperialism is not an unconquerable enemy and that they can defeat it."

"In the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists suffered a miserable military defeat for the first time in the history of the United States, and this meant the beginning of a downhill turn for U.S. imperialism." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 289.)

By defeating U.S. imperialism in the three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people and the People's Army were more closely united around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and clearly showed that invincible are the people and the army who have embarked on the road of revolution being confident of the justness of their cause, and that the revolutionary struggle of the people for freedom and national independence will certainly emerge victorious.

The victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War boundlessly inspired the oppressed and exploited people of the world in their revolutionary struggle by bringing the conviction to the people that U.S. imperialism is by no means invincible and can be won if a struggle is waged against it; the victory also opened up a new era that brought about an epochal turn in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Since the Korean war, the ranks of people fighting against U.S. imperialism swelled rapidly in all parts of the world. Peoples in various countries who have risen in the revolutionary struggle are beating hard the U.S. imperialists everywhere employing various forms of struggles including the armed struggle and are driving them deeper into the ruinous chasm.

Having been snubbed in the Korean war and beaten again in Cuba, the U.S. imperialists, the wolves, are becoming maimed in Viet Nam today.

The U.S. imperialists, however, are becoming more desperate to find a way out of their complete defeat in aggression and war, instead of drawing a lesson from it.

The machination of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to unleash a new war in Korea has already reached a grave stage. As a result, the situation has become so tense that a war may break out at any moment in our country.

The U.S. imperialists, the wolves, have made frenzied preparations for a new war in South Korea. And of late they have reinforced the strength of the puppet army and brought more of their aggressive armed forces, tactical nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other new types of military equipment into South Korea. Meanwhile, they have entered the road of perpetrating large-scale military provocations against the northern half of our Republic, while expanding their military establishments and strengthening "war structure."

In particular, without learning a lesson from the ignominious defeat they suffered in the incident of their armed spy ship "Pueblo," the U.S. imperialists are engaged in open, planned aggressive machinations against our Republic in the ground, on the sea and in the air.

What is more, shortly after the incident of the "Pueblo" for which they made an apology promising that they would never commit an aggressive act against the northern half of the Republic, the U.S. imperialist aggressors again let their modern large-size spy plane intrude deep into the territorial air of our country to conduct espionage.

The Korean people and the men of the People's Army have never tolerated any aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. They downed with a single shot the spy plane of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army red-handed. It is a just action of exercising the inalienable sovereign right and, at the same time, a due punishment inflicted upon the U.S. imperialist wolves by the Korean people who value their national dignity and right.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, like thief shouting "stop thief!", are trying to mislead the world public opinion, distorting truth and facts brazenfacedly. They foolishly seek to threaten our people with new provocations.

Today, peace in Korea is preserved only by the patience of our people and the People's Army. But patience has its limit.

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated, **"we do not want war, but are never afraid of it. Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war."** (On the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army, p. 9, Eng. ed.)

Our people's thoroughgoing anti-imperialist revolutionary stand, staunch fighting spirit and resolute action are already well known to the world. Our people do not like empty words.

Today our forces are not what they were in the late Fatherland Liberation War; they have grown incomparably powerful.

Should the U.S. imperialists, the enemy, dare to ignite another war, our people and the People's Army will wipe out them and their Pak Jung Hi puppet clique from our land, relieve our compatriots in the southern half and carry our revolution to ultimate victory.

Revolutionary Family of Comrade Kim Il Sung and
His Revolutionary Activities in His Early Years

(3)

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik Was Indomitable Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Fighter and Patriotic and Revolutionary Educationist

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was not only an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter but also an ardent, revolutionary and patriotic educationist who worked devotedly to educate the rising generation.

He personally taught at the Sunhwa School in Mangyongdae, his home village, and the Myongshin School in Bonghwa-ri of Kangdong County and energetically reared the younger generation into ardent patriots and unflagging revolutionaries. Not only that. Even when he was engaged in the revolutionary activities in the area along the Amrok River and Northeast China, disguising himself as a doctor by profession he devoted his all to the education of the coming generation.

His idea of education was the patriotic idea of "Aim High" that meant to realize the burning aspiration for the restoration of the fatherland by fostering the ardent patriotic spirit and consciousness of national independence against the colonial enslavement education and "obscuration and assimilation policy" of Japanese imperialism.

"Aim High"—this idea epitomized the idea of the continuous revolution that one should culture patriotism, love the future and strive for the future happiness and of the indomitable fighting spirit that one should aim high, visualize the morrow of victory and forge ahead breaking through trials, no matter how severe they might be.

He always taught the students that they should learn if they wanted to restore the country, and used to say:

"What are you studying for? You do not study to become the servants of the Japs, or their dogs, but solely to restore the country. The Japs are

taking away all things—gold, silver, other valuables, rice—from our country. Without driving out the Japs we cannot live a happy life. We must oust them and regain the country. This is the very aim that we study."

He methodically taught our language, history and geography to students. With even a letter to teach he imbued them with patriotism, with even a composition to teach he fostered the national pride and anti-Japanese ideas in them.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik did not bypass even a river and mountain or a crop which other people might think nothing of, but, instead, utilized it as a living teaching material to inculcate patriotism and the conviction of fighters upon students.

When he taught at the Myongshin School in Kangdong he often took the pupils to the Bonghwa Hill.

Pointing to millet growing in rows in the dry-field he said:

"Boys! Look at there! Does not it seem as if army-men have lined up for the parade? Seeing from here, the Bonghwa Hill looks just like the commander and the millet the Korean army."

"If Korea has such many a soldier, how good it is! If we have such an army in Korea we can drive out the Japs and restore the country."

"So, we must increase our strength. The armed foes must be crushed only with arms."

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik personally wrote and composed many poems and songs containing the anti-Japanese, patriotic ideas and taught them to the pupils. The school song and many other songs such as the "Song of Advance" written and composed by him were popular not only among students but also among the village young people.



Mr. Kim Hyong Jik educating youth and children in patriotic ideas at the Myongshin School

While leading the youngsters to develop their talents and instilling patriotism in them Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was much concerned about their moral education and physical training.

He frequently organized various games such as military games and wrestling and football plays with an aim to train the fighting spirits and body of students and strove to rear them into well-behaved and polite men.

As a result, many students and village youngsters educated by him showed the beautiful traits of helping their friends and neighbours.

Even after he moved his base of revolutionary activity to Northeast China, he set up schools wherever he lived for sons and daughters of the poor Koreans, actively helped their operation and bent every effort to educate the younger generation.

While in Linchiang and Pataokou, too, he made efforts to support schools. From time to time he visited the schools and gave his advice for schooling. While at Fusung he established the Baeksan School and, being the honorable principal, personally wrote text-books. The "Korean Reader" written by him was printed at Sanyuanpu, Liuho county and distributed to all Korean schools in Manchuria. It served as an excellent book for the independence fighters to train cadres. Like this, in rearing the younger generation

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik practised the mental, moral and physical education with the education of patriotism as its main content and put forth all his energy into it.

He not only personally stood on the platform to train cadres but also energetically directed the education of the after-generation through members of the Korean National Association.

This patriotic, cultural and political work organized and conducted by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik made a great contribution to the consolidation of the mass foundation of the Korean National Association and the steady expansion of its organization, to say nothing of the education of the younger generation.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the indomitable anti-Japanese fighter and ardent patriot that the Korean people produced, not only devoted his whole life to the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and emancipation of the oppressed people but also brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

He often took his son to the Mangyong-bong Hill and, viewing the scenery of the home village, told him about the beautiful mountains and rivers of the country, the patriotic struggle of the forefathers who defended this land and the criminal acts of the Japanese imperialist aggressors who occupied our fatherland. Thus, he fostered ardent

love of the fatherland and hatred and the spirit of resistance against Japanese imperialism in the mind of his son, still young.

While in Linchiang and Pataokou in Northeast China, too, he personally taught Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean history and frequently told him the stories of the patriotic commanders of Korea like Eulji Mundok, Kang Gam Chan and Li Sun Sin and the great men of the world.

Whenever he heard those stories Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly pledged himself to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberate the fatherland.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik made his sons to be polite and virtuous and, at the same time, reared them to possess the strong will, revolutionary spirit and spirit of inquiry.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung finished the primary school at Pataokou, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik sent him, still young, back to Korea.

Thinking that if his son would study in Northeast China any longer he might know little of the barbaric acts of the Japanese imperialist aggressors in Korea and the miserable plights of the home people he had decided that his son should return to Korea, witness with his own eyes the realities of the fatherland trodden underfoot by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and learn the language and history of our country.

Though a mere young boy who would be playing innocently under the care of the parents, Comrade Kim Il Sung set out to travel one thousand ri on foot to the home all alone, following his father's instruction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, now back in Mangyongdae, studied at the Changdok School in Chilgol. He, true to the lofty intention of his father, worked hard in his study.

When he saw his son was growing up, greater in aim and stronger in will, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik explained him about the principled stand that the revolutionary should hold fast to.

It happened when Comrade Kim Il Sung was fifteen.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik seated his son close to him and detailed him with solemnity about the principles to which he should adhere in rallying comrades.

He said: "What is most important is to get on well with the comrades and be able to judge peoples well." Bearing father's teaching in the depths of his mind Comrade Kim Il Sung became more magnanimous and prudent in relations with his friends, and attentively saw to the behavior of the independence fighters who came to his home from various parts every now and then as well as the attitude of his father toward them.

This proved to be of greatly valuable help to Comrade Kim Il Sung when he conducted the revolutionary activities later on.

The ardent patriotism, indomitable fighting spirits, strong will and lofty virtue and behaviour

of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik were the mirror and living example for his growing son.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, when six years old, came across the strong will of his father when he was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police in Bonghwa-ri, Kangdong County.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, 7 years old, met his father in the Pyongyang prison. When he saw his father became unrecognizable due to the cruel torture of the enemy, he deeply felt hatred and animosity against the foe.

While in Chunggang, Linchiang, Pataokou, Fusung and other places Comrade Kim Il Sung, still young, directly influenced by the revolutionary activities of his father, was resolutely determined that he would fight for the independence of the country.

Being informed that his father was again arrested by the Japanese imperialist police in Popyong, Huchang County, Comrade Kim Il Sung, fourteen, left Mangyongdae for Pataokou, covering one thousand ri all alone. At the time he was firmly resolved that he should surely restore the fatherland.

"When I crossed the Amrok River at the age of 14, I made up my mind firmly that I would never return before Korea regained independence. As I sang then the 'Song of the Amrok River' composed by someone, a thought occurred to me of when I would be able to tread this land again and when I would return to this land where I had grown up and my forefathers lay in their graves! Young as I was, I could hardly repress my sorrow at the thought."

Having educated in ardent patriotic ideas by his father and experienced a difficult life following the revolutionary activities of his father, Comrade Kim Il Sung felt much and confirmed his determination to attain national restoration in his early years.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik also educated all his family and relatives into ardent patriots and revolutionaries.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik helped Mrs. Kang Ban Sok become the wife of a revolutionary, mother of a revolutionary and a passionate revolutionary.

Born into a patriotic family, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was educated in patriotism and anti-Japanese ideas from her childhood, and was also influenced and educated revolutionarily by her husband Mr. Kim Hyong Jik after getting married to him. While assisting her husband in his revolutionary activities, she stubbornly fought with firm conviction that the day would come when the revolution would emerge victorious, Korea would be independent and the people lead a happy life even under the conditions that she was haunted by persecution and threat by the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Together with Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik not only brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung into the great outstanding Leader of

the 40 million Korean people, but educated his two other sons to take the road of revolutionary struggle.

Having acquired good education from their parents in their early years, Comrades Kim Chol Ju and Kim Yong Ju joined the revolutionary organizations such as anti-Japanese association and children's corps to carry out active revolutionary activities.

Comrade Kim Chol Ju was sacrificed while bravely fighting with arms in hand on the glorious path of revolution in the wake of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Having received revolutionary education from his eldest brother Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon took part in the anti-Japanese struggle in his childhood and grew up into an indomitable revolutionary fighter and a Communist.

In 1930 Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon who was carrying out the work of the Communist Youth League in Antu area led a detail of the Korean Revolutionary Army organized by Comrade Kim Il Sung to advance into the homeland.

In August of the same year, his detail made an assault upon Japanese imperialist police station in Pabal-ri, Pungsan County, South Hamgyong Province (Now called Pabal-ri, Pungsan County, Ryanggang Province), and dealt mortal blows at Japanese imperialist policemen in Hongwon area in South Hamgyong Province.

While engaging in such an energetic struggle, Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon was arrested on the information of a running-dog of Japanese imperialism and sentenced to 15 years' servitude. He continued fighting in prison and died to the sorrow of the people before seeing the day of Korea's independence.

Mr. Kim Hyong Rok, younger brother of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, too, gave an active helping hand to his brother's revolutionary work, under his patriotic and revolutionary influence.

The Japanese imperialists continued to persecute and oppress violently Mr. Kim Hyong Rok for the simple reason that he was a brother of ardent revolutionaries and an uncle of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and the great Leader of the Korean revolution.

But Mr. Kim Hyong Rok who emulated the noble will and strong character of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, did never yield to but resolutely resisted Japanese imperialist policemen.

Entering 1926 Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was far advanced in his sickness and fell into a critical condition due to the heavy torture by Japanese imperialist policemen and serious chilblain got dur-

ing his revolutionary activities in the areas along the Amrok River.

His comrades brought almost all medicines that might produce good effect. But it was too late.

They felt grievous at his ill health, saying that "why did he make no efforts to treat his illness, though he looked after others' disease going through fire and water?"

On June 5, 1926, his heart burning with so great a patriotic will stopped beating eternally in Fusung in an alien land.

The death of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was, indeed, a great loss to the people and those who were unfolding an independence movement at home and abroad.

His funeral was solemnly conducted as a public funeral with a participation of many of those who waged the independence movement and the people there.

Attendants at the funeral mourned in tears before the coffin for a long time, and firmly resolved to carry forward the work he could not finish during his lifetime.

His noble traits—ardent love for the fatherland and the people and his great benefits to revolutionary comrades-in-arms—became a mental pabulum to the people, and out of their minds never went a feeling of deep respect for him ever since his death.

At his last moment Comrade Kim Hyong Jik handed pistols he had used to Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, asking her to give them to Comrade Kim Il Sung when he grow up, and left the following words to his children.

"I die before accomplishing my object. But I have faith in you. Do not forget even for a moment that you belong to the country and the nation.

"Even if your bones are broken and your flesh is torn, you must recover our lost country. I wish I could return to the fatherland once again. Bury my body on the shore of the Daedong River when the fatherland achieves independence."

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik firmly believed that Comrade Kim Il Sung would certainly carry forward the revolutionary cause he himself could not accomplish.

As seen above, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik devoted all his life to the struggle solely for the independence of the country and happiness of the generations to come.

The precious achievements and lofty revolutionary patriotic idea he had left will go down forever in the history of our country and will be alive eternally in the minds of the 40 million Korean people.

Pre-Eminent Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the Correlation between the Scale of the Economy and the Rate of Development of Production in Socialist Society (2)

2. PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION ARE FIRM GUARANTEE FOR STEADY DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST ECONOMY AT HIGH RATE

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our times and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught us in his brilliant work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy":

"If we neglect any one of the two, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the technical revolution... we can neither steadily develop the socialist economy at a high tempo nor build a communist society. We should therefore strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and drive the technical revolution dynamically in order to build a communist society." (P. 11, Eng. ed.)

In this eminent proposition Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a scientific exposition of the only correct path of developing the socialist economy uninterruptedly at a high rate, on the basis of a deep-going analysis of the essential superiority of the socialist system and the characteristics of socialist society, a transitional society, the role of the ideological consciousness of the people and the development of technology in the development of socialist production, etc.

This classic proposition of Comrade Kim Il Sung indicates an unshakable guiding compass on which the party and state of the working class should keep a firm hold in the building of socialism and communism.

Two fortresses, the ideological and material fortresses, must be captured by all means for building socialism and communism and, to this end, the dictatorship of the proletariat must be strengthened, above all.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat means that "...the state of the working class

should continue the class struggle and carry out the ideological and cultural revolutions to remould the consciousness of the people and enhance their technical and cultural level, and accomplish the task of working-classing and revolutionizing the whole society." (Idid., p. 10.)

If a socialist state proves unsuccessful in the class struggle and ideological and cultural revolutions, by weakening the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat even a little, it will be unable to defend the gains of the revolution or give full play to the revolutionary zeal of the working people or attain a high tempo of economic development.

Therefore, the socialist state should thoroughly smash all the intrigues of the enemies at home and abroad to undermine our socialist construction, by enhancing, first of all, the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

While putting down the hostile elements, the socialist state should root out all the survivals of the antiquated ideologies still living in the minds of the working people, strictly ward off the infiltration of the venom of bourgeois ideologies from outside and revolutionize and working-classize all the members of the society through the thorough fulfilment of the ideological revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"Though man's consciousness is determined by the material conditions of society, changes in the former are slower than those in the latter. Old ideas and habits are very conservative. Even after the material conditions of social life are changed, old ideologies and habits persist for a long time. They spread from one person to another and are carried over." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 41.)

The venom of bourgeois ideologies incessantly filters into socialist society from outside due to the ideological and cultural infiltration of the

imperialists.

A full scope can be given to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative zeal of the working people and a high rate of development of the socialist economy be steadily maintained only when we uproot the survivals of antiquated ideologies remaining in the minds of the working people and revolutionize and working-classize them by giving constant precedence to the ideological revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"If we do not take issue with the Right deviation in the economic field, weaken the proletarian dictatorship, do not conduct political work, foster individual selfishness among the people, and try to make the people move merely with money, we cannot call forth their collective heroism and heuristic initiative and, accordingly, we cannot successfully carry out the tasks either of technical revolution or of economic construction." (On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy, p. 11, Eng. ed.)

It is a revolutionary method of socialist construction suited to the intrinsic nature of socialist system to vigorously push ahead with socialist construction by strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and by way of steadily raising the revolutionary zeal of the working people by giving constant precedence to the political work.

If one clings only to some other methods such as material incentive apart from this revolutionary method of building socialism and communism, it is contradictory to the intrinsic requirements of the building of socialism and communism.

The Marxist-Leninist party should keep a firm hold on the dictatorship of the proletariat and strictly abide by the revolutionary principle of giving constant precedence to the political work.

Only then can we increase production at a high rate without interruption in conformity with the lawful demand of the development of socialist economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"Parallel with the ideological revolution, the cultural revolution should be carried forward actively."

"Without carrying out the cultural revolution, the cultural and technical levels of the working people cannot be enhanced, nor can the ideological revolution be carried out successfully." (Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-sustenance and Self-defence in All Fields of State Activity, p. 36, Eng. ed.)

The cultural revolution is an important means of the ideological revolution.

The cultural revolution is also prerequisite to the successful fulfilment of the technical revolution.

Only when we enhance the revolutionary

zeal and creative initiative of the working people and steadily raise their technical and cultural levels by strengthening the cultural revolution along with the ideological revolution, can we successfully solve economic and technical problems, bravely overcoming the difficulties cropping up in the way of our advance and develop the socialist economy at a high rate without intermission.

The socialist state should correctly fulfil the tasks of the technical revolution while strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"The labour zeal and creative initiative of the masses can display their real power only when they are combined with science and technique. With the enthusiasm of the masses alone, without the development of science and technical progress, we cannot go ahead far, nor can we make continuous innovations." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. II, p. 98.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, communism becomes a reality only when we lay solid material and technical foundations for attaining very powerful productive forces by accomplishing the technical revolution, while carrying out the ideological and cultural revolutions and revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society by strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The technical revolution must be fulfilled for scaling the material fortress of socialism and communism.

The establishment of the socialist system opens a wide avenue for the development of sciences and technology. But this does not mean that in socialist society the development of sciences and technology comes of its own accord.

The technical revolution is a very complex and huge task bringing about a historical change in the development of productive forces. It stands out as a more difficult and urgent task especially in the former colonial agricultural countries which took over backward productive forces from the old society.

The proletarian dictatorship and the technical revolution—these are the basic tasks both of which the party and state of the working class should firmly grasp, not neglecting any one of them.

If the socialist state neglects the proletarian dictatorship and the ideological revolution a bit, it can neither consolidate and develop the socialist system nor give full scope to its intrinsic superiority nor carry out the technical revolution successfully. And, if one thinks little of the technical revolution, only placing accent on the class struggle and ideological revolution, one cannot reach the high level of development of the productive forces commensurate to socialist and communist society or relieve the working people from hard toil or successfully

fulfil the task of the ideological revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung brightly lit the road of energetically pushing on the revolution and construction along a most straight course of victory, preventing Right and "Left" deviations of all descriptions, by putting forth a correct line on strengthening the proletarian dictatorship, properly combining the class struggle with the economic work and giving constant precedence to the ideological revolution and going ahead with the technical revolution and cultural revolution in parallel with it, on the basis of a deepgoing analysis of the law-governed process of the building of socialism and communism and the rich practical experiences of socialist construction in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, not only put forth a correct policy for vigorously launching a mass technical innovation movement, while powerfully arousing the revolutionary zeal of the working people by constantly placing the political work ahead of all other work, but also went down in person among workers, awakened and roused them and thus led them to effect a great revolutionary upsurge and raise high the flames of a collective technical renovation, valiantly overcoming all difficulties.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the practical experience of socialist construction in our country **"...shows that we can develop the economy as fast as we want, no matter how big its scale is, if we, by conducting political work well in accordance with the line set forth by our Party, enhance the political consciousness of the masses, arouse their revolutionary zeal and constantly improve techniques."** (On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy, p. 9, Eng. ed.)

In order to develop the socialist economy at a steady high rate and accelerate the building of socialism and communism by strengthening the proletarian dictatorship and energetically pressing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, it is imperative to further enhance the functions and role of the state and economic organs and consistently improve and perfect their system and method of work to suit the demand of the development of the realities.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"Following the completion of the socialist reorganization of production relations and the establishment of the socialist system, the successful building of socialism and communism depends largely on how socialist production relations are adapted to the ever-developing productive forces and consummated, how the

superstructure is perfected to suit the basis established and on how the counter-action of the superstructure to the basis is stimulated." (The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism, p. 40, Eng. ed.)

With the development of productive forces socialist production relations are steadily perfected to fit in with the characters of productive forces. But the process of its perfection does not come of itself.

The superstructure of socialist society, too, is defined by the basis, but its perfection does not come of its own accord.

Only when the Marxist-Leninist party steadily perfects the socialist production relations to suit the constantly developing productive forces, and the superstructure to suit the basis, can the basis and superstructure of socialist society stimulate more actively the development of the productive forces and, consequently, can a high rate of development of socialist economy be ensured steadily and assuredly.

Therefore, the Marxist-Leninist party leading the building of socialism and communism should reorganize the work of the state and economic organs and steadily improve the system and method of work in conformity with the changing, new circumstances.

Comrade Kim Il Sung newly indicated the way for a most scientific and comprehensive solution of the questions of the party and state guidance and economic management under socialism and brought about a radical turn in this sphere, by creating with originality the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, the Daeam work system and the new system of guidance in agriculture and the line of unification and sub-division of planning.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only newly expounded the law of the development of socialist economy in which production grows at a high rate without interruption but indicated correct principles and ways for meeting its demand, thus providing a mighty weapon for accelerating at maximum the building of socialism and communism by giving full scope to the superiority of the socialist system.

For the party and state of the working class to steadily strengthen the proletarian dictatorship and powerfully push ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions along the road illumined by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of revolution, is the firm guarantee for developing the socialist economy at a steady high rate and expediting the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.



"We Should Value People's Interests"

HAN IK SU

LATE in October 1936 our unit under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung was temporarily billeted at a place near Jiyang-gae, Shichiutaokou of Changpai county.

One day, two of our comrades, who had been to Yaksudong district for subsidiary food, came back, leading a fat for subsidiary food, came smiling all over their faces.

They made a report on their mission at the headquarters and were coming out, when they found us gathered around the ox.

The two comrades come to us and told us the story.

"...Our mission was to glean leaves of radish and cabbage scattered on vegetable plots after the harvest.

"It was not easy to collect them from the snowcovered and frozen plots.

"We wandered about vegetable plots one after the other, gathering waste greens. We had come near Yaksudong before we realized it. Yet less than one third of our knapsacks had been filled. That was not enough to feed our men once and, therefore, instead of coming back, we continued gathering on the vegetable plots behind Yaksudong.

"We came across, by chance, old man Pak and a few other peasants of Yaksudong. They were on their way home from the market. They hailed us when they recognized in us guerillas. The keen-minded old man Pak guessed that we had come for subsidiary food and that we had been gathering waste vegetables on the plots where the crops had already been harvested. He invited us to come with him to the village, telling us he would find some vegetables or potatoes for the guerillas.

"But we could not accept his invitation. First of all, we were not instructed to go to villages for subsidiary food and, secondly, we all remembered that what Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung wanted us to do was to secure subsidiary food for ourselves so as not to trouble the inhabitants.

"The old man, when he learned he could not easily persuade us to accept his proposal, cal-

led his fellow peasants around him and discussed something among themselves in a whisper. Presently he came to us and offered us the ox, handing to us its reins, and implored us to take it.

"This unexpected offer surprised us. We declined it. But the peasants remarked in unison: This is a gift from the inhabitants of Yaksudong and we ask you to take it. They put the reins in my hand and said good-bye to us.

"We were at a loss what to do. We could hardly bring ourselves to reject the earnest offer of the people. Nor could we take the ox on our own judgment.

"At that moment we remembered what the cooks of our detachment had been worried about when preparing meal. They would say: 'How can we serve Comrade Commander only rice and salt!'

"This thought overpowered us and we, in compliance with the request of old man Pak and other peasants of Yaksudong, took the ox with us to the unit..."

This was the story of the ox, which appealed to us very much. We could not find words to express our gratitude to old man Pak and other inhabitants of Yaksudong. The prospect of eating beef after a long time gladdened us.

Just about that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung happened to come out.

He came up to the ox and stroked its back giving a careful look over it.

We stopped short and stood looking at him.

We saw him touching the broad, fat back of the ox, its fancy bridle and the bells and coins attached to it.

The bridle was made of elegantly twisted hemp yarn and was wrapped in red cloth, and its bells and coins were shining. All this showed the exquisite handwork of the owner and his care.

Comrade Commander turned away from the ox and looked at us.

We stood motionless as if riveted to the ground.

"We must have gone against his will..." A feeling of guiltiness ran through us.

We were ill at ease, anxiously waiting for

him to speak.

"...Halt for a moment your work of preparing the meal..." Comrade Commander said in an unruffled tone and asked us to come and sit around him.

"What do you say to returning the ox to its owner..." he asked, after looking round us.

We felt our faces burning at the thought that we had erred. Those two comrades who had brought the ox with them could hardly raise their heads.

When he saw we were perplexed, the Comrade Commander told us in a persuading tone:

"It's not from my ignorance of people's sincerity that I propose we return the ox to the owner. For us guerillas who love and fight for the people, it is our duty to return the ox to the owner..."

Comrade Commander paused a moment to look around us. Then he resumed, telling us that the greater sincerity the people showed us unsparingly spending their property, the bigger concern we should have for their conditions and interests.

"The inhabitants of Yaksudong presented their only ox to us in their earnest wish to help us. We're boundlessly grateful to them.

"I can appreciate the motive of those comrades who brought the ox with them. They could not reject the earnest offer of the people.

"If those comrades had refused to take the ox to the end, the people of Yaksudong would have sent us the ox by hook or by crook, for they know our difficult conditions.

"This is how the people love us guerillas. They spare nothing in helping us with all their hearts.

"...Do you know why I propose that we return the ox? That is because the owner obviously has deep attachment for it and the future of the people's life of Yaksudong depends on it..."

"Look at the bridle and the bells and coins on it! you can see for yourselves how the owner has tended and loved it.

"The bells must in all probability have been kept with care for generations in the owner's family.

"The grandma of the family must have brought the coins with her, tying them to the string of her pouch, when she was married into the family, and had treasured them all her life. This is one of the ways our mothers show their attachment to the ox..."

The earnest words of Comrade Commander made us think deeply of our parents and old homes.

I reflected on how my grandfather had wanted to have his own ox to plough the field with and how hard he had endeavoured, but all in vain. My father, too, had done back-breaking toil on an empty stomach. But to plough the field with his own ox was out of the question. I remembered how a poor peasant in our home

village had decorated a calf with his valuables and tended it with all his care, when he had managed to buy it out of the money he had earned by the sweat of the brow and going hunger.

"...Another reason why we should return the ox is that its owner and other peasant in Yaksudong cannot do without it.

"The ox must be all the property of its owner. And judging by the fact that there are only a few cows in the whole of Yaksudong, the ox must be playing a decisive role in the farming of all the peasant households in Yaksudong.

"What if we were to slaughter the ox simply on the ground that the people presented it to us, without taking into account the actual situation?

"From tomorrow on the owner of the ox and other peasants of Yaksudong will be taking its place in doing work. They will be carrying on their backs burdens the ox should carry and turning up with hoes fields the ox was ploughing. What a hard time they will be having!

"We'll only be causing them greater suffering and difficulty in their living by accepting their gift..."

What profound concern and love for the people Comrade Commander had! What keen attention he paid to the interests and conditions of the people!

We were so deeply moved by the lofty and profound ideas of Comrade Commander that we felt a lump in our throats. Never had we shown such deep concern for the people, although Comrade Commander had taught us that "we should value the people's interests" and we had always kept in our minds his teachings since we joined the ranks of revolution for the freedom and happiness of the people.

The two comrades who had brought the ox with them stepped forward and said in a choking voice:

"Comrade Commander, we've gone against your will. We've violated discipline which calls for us to approach the masses with affection... Our behaviour deserves punishment." They had taken the ox to the unit at the request of the peasants, without deep consideration of the interests and position of the people. But it was not only those two comrades who were to blame. What about ourselves? Had not we been preoccupied with the thought of slaughtering the ox to eat until we were convinced of our mistake, had not we been thoughtlessly behaving in disregard of the people's interests?

Had any one of us ever paid heed to the bridle which showed the earnest handwork of its maker and the coins telling of the deep care of the people? Had any one of us ever thought of what pains the loss of the ox would cause the peasants?

We were all ashamed of ourselves for our lack of training as revolutionaries, and lowered our heads.

THE CORRECTEST STRATEGY OF STRUGGLE FOR HASTENING THE DOOM OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

In his report delivered at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other recent works Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, expounded the principled stand of our Party with regard to the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the strategic problems of the world revolution.

The strategic line laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung on intensifying the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle by the united strength of all forces opposed to imperialism, particularly on mutilating U.S. imperialism by small nations making revolution, is the embodiment of his invariable anti-imperialist revolutionary idea which he has followed consistently in the 40-odd years of arduous revolutionary struggle; it stems from his high sense of responsibility for, and undivided allegiance to, the cause of the world revolution and his firm proletarian internationalist stand.

This strategic line is based on the scientific analysis of the present international situation in which a fierce struggle is being waged between the revolutionary forces

and the counter-revolutionary forces and the revolutionary forces of the world is overwhelming the U.S. imperialism-led counter-revolutionary forces and on the generalization of the practical experience of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the peoples. It correctly reflects the urgent requirement of the development of the international communist movement and the general development of the world revolution at the present stage.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The basic strategy of the world revolution today is to direct the spearhead of attack to U.S. imperialism." ("The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party," p. 35, Eng. ed.)

U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world imperialism, is the most barbarous, heinous and brazen-faced aggressor of modern times.

U.S. imperialism is now making desperate efforts to find a way out of its ruinous position in aggression and war. It pursues obstinately its sinister designs to subjugate the whole world.

circumstances we may find ourselves that we are men of a people's army. We should base ourselves in our thinking and activity on the stand of defending the people's interests and giving them wholehearted assistance. We must do so when we give them a helping hand and ask them for help, not to speak of when we fight the enemy.

"It is for the people that we fight the enemy, living on bark and grass roots and going through hardships of every description. It is also for our love of the people that we do our utmost not to trouble people, although we ourselves are going without meals.

"As the people are aware of this, they love us so warmly and support us sparing nothing.

"We must be always mindful that we shall not enjoy people's support unless we love them...."

We got down to our cooking, bearing deep in mind once again that it is the supreme goal and duty of the Communists to love the people and fight for their freedom and happiness.

The U.S. imperialists, instead of getting out of Korea drawing a due lesson from the ignominious defeat they suffered in their recent aggressive war in Korea, are tenaciously opposing to the peaceful unification of Korea while running mad with preparations for another war still occupying South Korea and perpetrating more naked military provocations against our country.

Their military provocations have reached a grave stage especially since the incidents of their armed spy ship "Pueblo" and their large-size spy plane "EC-121" which was shot down by the Korean People's Army which took a self-defensive measure when the plane conducted espionage in the territorial air of our country.

The U.S. imperialists are concentrating their aggressive armed forces in South Korea and ceaselessly carrying on large-scale provocative military manoeuvres and military provocations against the northern half of our Republic. The developments show that a war may break out at any moment in our country owing to U.S. imperialism.

For more than ten years the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been waging a brigandish aggressive war against the Vietnamese people. They also continue to unscrupulously perpetrate aggressive and provocative machinations against Cuba. They are stepping up armed intervention in Laos and persisting in provocative machinations against the Cambodian people. They also run amuck to continue to aggravate the tension in the Middle and Near East and to strangle the struggle of the Arab peoples.

The U.S. imperialists have brutally suppressed the national-liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and are craftily engaged in aggressive and subversive activities against newborn independent states.

They have drawn all the reactionary forces in their heinous aggressive and war machinations. In particular, having revived Japanese and West German militarism, they are making use of them as "shock troops" for their aggression in Asia and Europe. The revived Japanese militarists have already stretched out their tentacles of aggression to Korea and are actively participating in the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam. No place on earth is free from the tentacles of aggression stretched out by U.S. imperialism and no place on earth where U.S. imperialism set its foot is clear of the stains of blood shed by the people.

U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war and the most heinous enemy of mankind.

Driven into a corner, with their aggressive machination having met with the strong resistance of the world revolutionary people, the U.S. imperialists are resorting to most vicious and crafty world strategy.

U.S. imperialism is scheming to destroy by force of arms the small, revolutionary countries, swallow them one by one, while refraining from worsening its relations with big powers and shunning confrontation with them as far as possible, and to intensify ideological and political offensive against, and subvert from within, those countries which are weak ideologically and desire to live on good terms with imperialism.

U.S. imperialism is, indeed, the common enemy of the peoples of the whole world and target No.1 in their struggle. Apart from the struggle against U.S. imperialism, peace cannot be conceived, nor national liberation and independence, victory of democracy and socialism can be achieved.

While turning the main spearhead of struggle to U.S. imperialism, a resolute struggle should be waged against its stooges and allies, Japanese and West German militarism in particular. Only by so doing, a wholesale blow can be administered to the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war and the general collapse of reactionary position be hastened.

The world cannot be free from aggression and war as long as there remains imperialism; no illusion should be entertained about imperialism. An anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle should be continuously intensified under the uplifted banner of revolution until the final victory is won over imperialism.

To struggle against U.S. imperialism is a vital question of the progressive peoples of the world including those of the socialist countries; it is an urgent task the solution of which brooks no moment's delay.

All these facts demand, as a pressing issue, a correct strategy of anti-U.S. struggle to cope with the crafty world strategy of U.S. imperialism.

In order to smash the ever-worsening U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war and defeat the U.S. imperialists successfully, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a strategic line that in all countries, small and big, and in all parts of the world a vigorous anti-U.S. struggle should be waged by joint efforts of the broad anti-imperialist forces to disperse the enemy forces to the maximum.

Especially, with a view to coping with the sinister machination of the U.S. imperialists to defeat small revolutionary countries one by one by force of arms, he further evolved our Party's line of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and its strategic line to set forth anew a revolutionary strategy calling on small countries making revolution to join in mutilating U.S. imperialism in order to defeat it decisively.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"If more countries, even if small, pool their strength and fight resolutely against imperialism, the peoples can knock down U.S. imperialism with decisively overwhelming power at each and every front. The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 80, Eng. ed.)

This strategy of Comrade Kim Il Sung for mutilating U.S. imperialism constitutes a resourceful strategy of the revolutionary peoples, that is, the strategy of cutting limbs off U.S. imperialism by the concerted efforts of

Comrade Commander looked round us for a while before he went on to say in a kindly tone:

"I didn't mean to reproach you when I proposed we return the ox... But I would like to emphasize again that it is our duty to love the people."

No sooner had Comrade Commander finished these words than the two comrades asked him in a trembling voice:

"Comrade Commander, may we take the ox back to its owner right now?"

Comrade Commander was very pleased to hear it.

"You are right. Return the ox right away and prepare food, using the vegetables you've collected."

When he gave us permission we all became animated and were about to get up to resume the cooking.

Comrade Commander gesticulated, saying that he had another point to emphasize:

"... We should bear in mind at all times, at any place we go and in whatever unfavourable

small countries, against the U.S. imperialist strategy of smashing small countries one by one; it is also a positive revolutionary strategy for defeating U.S. imperialism once and for all.

This strategic line of Comrade Kim Il Sung is based on the firm conviction in the inexhaustible strength of the peoples who have risen in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and on the practical experiences of our people and the revolutionary peoples of the world that the U.S. imperialist aggression can be thwarted if the masses of people are united and roused to a resolute struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Experience shows that if a nation, however small, believes in the strength of its people and relies on it, establishes Juche and rises in a resolute struggle, it can defeat any imperialist forces of aggression." (Ibid., p. 80.)

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, the Korean Communists, believing in the strength of the people and firmly relying on it from the firm standpoint of Juche that the masters of the Korean revolution are the Korean people, waged a titanic armed struggle in the dark period when the Japanese imperialist policy of fascist tyranny reached to the zenith and thus defeated Japanese imperialism and won a great victory even under so difficult conditions that they had neither state rear nor the assistance of a regular army and there was very insignificant support of the international revolutionary forces.

During the late Fatherland Liberation War, our people, who have inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, defeated the allied armed forces of U.S. imperialism and its 15 satellite countries, displaying indomitable revolutionary spirits and mass heroism to the full, humbled the pride of the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and started the U.S. imperialists on the downgrade.

The U.S. imperialists also attempted an armed invasion against the Revolutionary Cuba to strangle her but it was frustrated by the resolute counteraction taken by the heroic Cuban people. Today they suffer successive setbacks in face of the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people.

The U.S. imperialists now receive blows in different parts of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and are rejected in all parts of the world. They are inextricably driven into a tighter corner politically, economically and militarily.

Today the U.S. imperialists' intensification of their aggressive machination is no signs of their mightiness; it,

on the contrary, only indicates their invulnerability. The days have gone once and for all when U.S. imperialism could impose its aggressive design upon the peoples of other countries.

The strategic line of mutilating U.S. imperialism, set forth first by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, is the correctest one conducive to the further development of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the early advent of the victory of the world revolution in the present situation; it is a fighting strategy in full accord with the aspiration and desire of the world revolutionary peoples who have risen in anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. This strategic line will give them a firm conviction about victory and great encouragement and bring about a new change in the anti-U.S. struggle.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic, which adhere to a sound, revolutionary principle in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, are carrying the principle through in their foreign activities, too, and exert every efforts to make the greatest contribution to the development of the world revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The invariable policy pursued by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in international relations is to cement the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp, develop friendly and co-operative relations with newborn independent states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and render active support and encouragement to the peoples of these areas in their liberation struggle against imperialism and the peoples of all countries in their revolutionary struggle. We regard it as an internationalist duty to do so and spare no efforts to that end." (Ibid., p. 81.)

The Korean people, upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism, will continue to wage an active struggle, in the future too, to positively support and encourage the struggle of all peoples of the world fighting against imperialism, to strengthen unity and militant solidarity with them and to win victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common cause.

The Korean people, rallied closely around, and under the wise leadership of, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, will march forward in the van of the struggle for mutilating U.S. imperialism, and will do everything in their power to drive U.S. imperialism out of South Korea without fail, unify the country independently, and achieve the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

The reactionary forces of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism will be defeated by the united struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the whole world, and the world revolution will certainly be victorious.

On the Road of Self-reliance

The factory where Comrade Yun Sok Won works is one of the factories equipped with up-to-date machines and equipments. It produces all sorts of bearings needed in various fields of the national economy.

Particularly attractive, besides the neatly built factory building, are various sorts of machines lining up in rows in every workshop.

Almost all the precision machines, large and small, installed in the workshops from the outer ring processing workshop to the assembly and finishing workshop have on them brands of "Self-Reliance."

They bespeak what path of struggle and victory the workers of this factory have traversed, wholeheartedly upholding the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching on unfolding the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement.

* * *

The year of 1958. It was that year in which a great revolutionary upsurge took place in our country.

The entire working people of our country scored great successes in all fields of the national economy by exerting unusual labour enthusiasm and creativeness.

Everywhere in our country factories and enterprises, large and small, were newly built and started operation or expanded.

At the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in June 1958 Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a line of extensively developing the local industry by turning every reserve and possibilities latent in the local areas to full account, and led the entire working people to thorough implementation of the line. As a result, more than a thousand local factories were erected only in a matter of several months.

In the post-war days the material and technical foundation of the machine-building industry of our country was reinforced by far and its production rapidly increased by dint of the correct policies of the Party.

The great upsurge which took place in all fields of the national economy called for a greater amount of iron and machinery.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in September of that year put forward the motto "Iron and machine are king of industry" and roused all the Party members and the entire working people to a new struggle for its implementation.

The workers of this factory, too, responded to the

demand of the Party. They were resolved to produce bearings which play an important role in the field of the machine-building industry. They succeeded in turning out the trial products and it was their plan to immediately set about producing bearings on a mass scale.

However, many obstacles and difficulties cropped up before them.

The greatest problem was that they were lack of metal-cutting machines and equipment for the production of bearings.

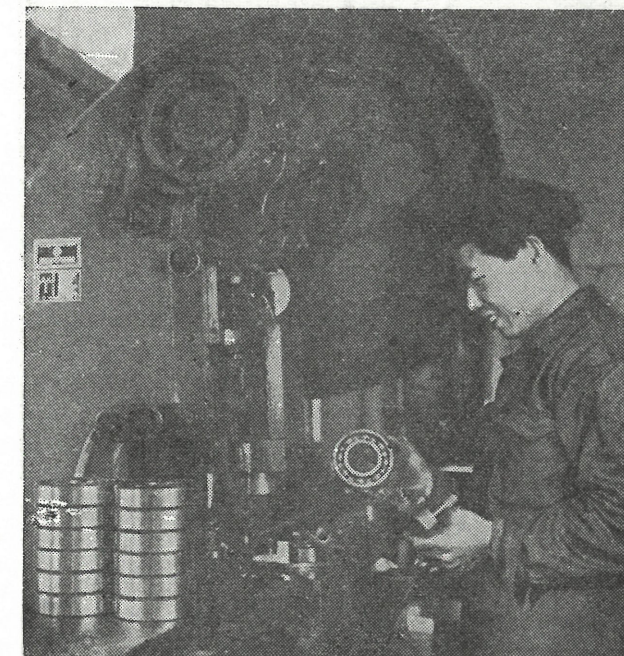
As a matter of fact, by that time the factory was no more than a local industry factory; the repair and maintenance workshop of this factory had only one old lathe and a few processing equipments.

For all that, it was impossible for them to ask the state for new machine-tools.

They simply did not know what to begin with.

It was the great machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement that solved the knotted problem—the movement

The quality of products improves further thanks to the sincere efforts of the finishers



which turned a single spark to a prairie fire to spread all over the country.

It happened in March 1959, when Comrade Kim Il Sung was giving on-the-spot guidance to the factory where Comrade Kim Bong Mo works. Comrade Kim Il Sung highly praised the workers of the factory who had built a cupola furnace for themselves to produce steel and turned out new machine-tools by using 3 worn-out machines. He conceived a far-reaching plan to popularize this experience over the whole country.

The Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held two months later put forward a slogan "Let every machine-tool produce more than one machine-tool", upholding the great conception of the Leader and called upon the whole country to unfold the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement.

Answering to this call, the workers of the factory came out in the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement.

They drew confidence and courage from the call.

The workers of the factory were resolved to make a lathe by using the old lathe they had, and a group in charge of technical innovation was formed with skilled workers as its core. Specific tasks were assigned to each member of the group.

The group was further divided into subgroups of designing, metal cutting and processing, and forging. The workers cudgelled their brains and pooled their strength together and succeeded in turning out faceplate, moving apparatus, and other parts, except the change-speed box which troubled them a lot.

However, they never hesitated before the difficulty.

They repeatedly studied the following teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sentence

The machine-tools produced by the workers here with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance are of much avail in the production of bearings



by sentence: "What is mysterious about lathing metal to make machines! What is the difference in the principle of cutting between planing and lathing! If only we make an effort, we can produce all kinds of heavy machines in our machine-building plants which are furnished with up-to-date equipment." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. II, P. 241.)

Through the study, they were boundlessly encouraged by the lofty trust the Leader was showing to the working-class, and renewed their determination to overcome the knotted problems by all means.

Their determination and untiring struggle were supported by the entire workers of the factory.

Every day all the workers fulfilled their own production assignments as well as the shares of the members of the technical innovation group and helped them on the spot in making the lathe until late in the night.

...The anti-Japanese guerillas made "Yongil Bombs" amidst blizzards to smash the brigandish Japanese imperialists and made needles for sewing machine out of big needles to finish the work of making army uniforms within the fixed time, thereby accomplishing the orders given by Comrade Kim Il Sung. And now, if we delay the time of making the lathe because of the change-speed box, how can we be called working-class who are realizing the far-reaching conception of the Leader?...

At that time everyone said this way and worked in such spirit. New creative proposals were put forward from among the masses and with their help the knotted problem of the change-speed box was solved at last.

After a little more than one month since they started making the lathe, a test operation of the new lathe was conducted at the repair and maintenance workshop of the factory.

When the machine started working with nimble noise, the workers shouted at the top of their voices, "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

That day they decided to call the lathe "Self-Reliance-1."

* * *

More than 10 years have passed since then.

After the production of the first lathe, the looks of the factory changed completely.

Having gained confidence and courage through the manufacturing of the new lathe, the workers made machines needed in production of bearings one after another with the firm conviction that they can do everything whenever they are determined to do.

Thus, in slightly over a year the workers of this factory made for themselves more than 70 various machine-tools and metal-cutting machines such as shapers, boring lathes, milling machines, presses, etc., and gradually automatized and semi-automatized the equipments, and thus laid a firm foundation for the mass production of bearings.

Today the workers of this factory are waging a vigorous struggle to fulfil the Seven-Year Plan in this year without fail, proudly looking back on the victorious path they have traversed upholding the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We Fought It Out As We Pledged Ourselves to the Leader

BANG WON KOL

Whenever I recall the days of victorious battles on Height 351 which we fought to defend with blood the soil of the fatherland during the late Fatherland Liberation War, my heart glows with an honourable pride in being a soldier of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

It was June 2, 1953, the day following our seizure of the Height 351 from the enemy hand, that we took our position at the perimeter of the height.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors had dubbed the height an "iron-walled fortress" or the "line of no retreat." But having lost the height within an only fifteen minutes' time they got desperate to get it back.

It was our new combat mission to defend the perimeter to the end. As soon as we reached the perimeter we started digging a trench a little down the summit. We were three altogether: Ro Bu Yong, Kim Yong So and myself. Though small in number, we were firmly determined to defend the perimeter to the last drop of our blood.

As we were throwing up trench, enemy warships started to bombard us. A shower of shells fell around us. The summit, bald like a sand mound, lent no support and shelter to us. But, we had to dig on in the teeth of the enemy fire for an approaching battle: We looked daggers at the enemy warships intruding into the beautiful waters of the fatherland, our hearts burnt with violent anger.

Around that moment the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" was put on the air. Our field broadcasting station posted near Mt. Wolbi got down to work again. The song reverberated overtoning the enemy's bombardment.

It inspired us with a belief in victory as well as a feeling of limitless reverence for the Leader. We sang together to the tune and drove away at the digging.

The enemy's shelling got furious as

if to deaden our vigorous singing, but the song we sang in chorus to the top of our voices reverberated loudly through the mountains.

As we sang out of the reverence for the Leader, my memory ran back to the day when I had met Comrade Supreme Commander with overwhelming emotion and excitement.

It had been April 28, 1951, that Comrade Supreme Commander visited the unit to which I belonged despite many claims on his time with the guidance of front and rear. He cared for the life of soldiers in a meticulous way, even for their uniforms, boots and sleeping places.

That day, Comrade Supreme Commander exhorted the soldiers and officers of our combined units to beat and sweep the U.S. imperialist aggressors off the soil of the fatherland at an early date, telling them the prospect of the victory of our revolution and the military and political situations created in the fatherland.

He said that the international situation at that time was favourable to us. And all the conditions, both subjective and objective, were favourable for us to win victory.

Then he continued to say that, even though the international situation was favorable and there were adequate conditions for winning victory, the enemy would never retreat before beaten, nor die out before crushed and that victory would not come of itself, it had to be fought.

That night we all could not all asleep till late renewing our determination of fight as valiantly as befit the soldiers of the Leader. Our hearts were burning with confidence in victory.

"We can win victory because we follow the wise leadership of the Leader." The thought made my heart swell boundlessly with the glow of happiness and honour of having Marshal

Kim Il Sung as the Leader, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and gifted military strategist. And the feeling was shared by all other soldiers.

Remembering those things, I proposed to my comrades to send a written pledge to the respected and beloved Leader. The two comrades seconded my proposal with solemn expression on their faces. We set out in writing a pledge to Comrade Supreme Commander with a feeling of loyalty to the Leader, while enemy shells were falling and exploding around us on the perimeter.

We put a sheet of paper on an automatic gun magazine, and wrote our pledge spelling word by word out of our loyalty to the Leader.

The pledge having been completed, Comrade Ro Bu Yong started reading it in a firm strong voice:

"Respected and beloved Comrade Supreme Commander! We are writing this pledge on the perimeter of Height 351. The die-hard enemies are attacking us scores of times a day. But, for the sake of the fatherland restored by You, the Leader, and in defence of the Party and our people's democratic system which have provided us with a happy life, we pledge ourselves firmly to smash the enemy mercilessly, surmounting whatever difficulties..."

"We once again take the pledge that we will not yield even an inch of the soil of the fatherland to the enemy. ...Signed by Ro Bu Yong, Kim Yong So..."

Having read the pledge, Comrade Ro Bu Yong gazed a while at the northern sky and then passed the written pledge, after putting his signature to it, to Comrade Kim Yong So. Each of us affixed his signature to the written pledge of undivided allegiance to the Leader and copied it in our pocket books.

As we finished copying the pledge our hearts were full of confidence in victory and fresh courage surged in us, deepening our conviction that we could smash to smithereens any enemy to our credit.

The enemy bombardment stopped at last. Now the enemy soldiers resumed another onslaught.

We mowed down the on-coming enemy soldiers with automatic guns, Comrade Ro Bu Yong defending the left flank, Comrade Kim Yong So the right flank and myself the front. Nevertheless, the enemy soldiers did not draw back. They rather kept on rushing headlong jumping over their fellows' corpses lying in their way.

Comrade Ro Bu Yong, staring at the enemy soldiers who were bearing down upon him, hurled hand grenades at their rear, with a roar "You, bastards! Take these 'trench mortar shells!' " The hand grenades burst in succession with deafening explosions.

When their fellow soldiers behind them screamed and fell dead, the foregoers fell into consternation and were at a loss what to do.

I hurried to Comrade Ro Bu Yong and said to him, "Go on with hurling 'Trench mortar shells' at their back, I'll dispose of those in the fore ground..." With those words, I gave sweeps of my automatic gun to the swarming enemy.

Those days, Comrade Ro Bu Yong usually passed by "our trench mortar" among us since he could throw hand grenade so far that no one could emulate him.

The enemy soldiers, fired from the front and rear, flocked together to a place like a pack of wolves.

Missing no chance, Comrades Kim Yong So and Ro Bu Yong threw hand grenades in the midst of the enemy. The enemy soldiers fell in clusters. And those who barely survived stampeded hurry-scurry.

When they had once held this height, the enemies had laid one or two mines every one square metre and double or treble barbed wire entanglements at every important point, except only fixed passages. But, in face of our furious firings, the panic-stricken enemies fled headlong. Far from looking for the fixed passages, they ran about blindly only to strike the mines they themselves had laid before. Many of

them died in this way.

In that fighting which lasted half an hour or more we finished off over 70 enemy soldiers and defended out the perimeter. The enemy counter-attack abated gradually. We sat together. Our faces were all covered with dust and powder soot, so we could hardly make out one another. But, our eyes were glistening with joy, for we held out the perimeter as we had pledged ourselves to the Leader.

Comrade Ro Bu Yong looked down contentedly the mountain slope covered with enemy corpses. Then, bending and stretching his right arm, he remarked, "It seems my arm has grown longer by a span in the battle on Height 351." I saw blood oozing from his fingers. They had been hurt by the throwing of so many hand grenades.

I shook dust off his shoulders, while I gave a look at Comrade Kim Yong So. Then I was surprised to see by chance four bullet holes on his cap. He had been quite unaware of it during the battle. Looking at my startled face, he put off his cap and sent his angry eyes to the enemy position yonder. Shaking dust off his cap, he growled, "You damned Yankees! You meant to kill me? Never happen, never I will die before finishing off all of you!"

During the temporary retreat of the Korean People's Army in the late war Comrade Kim Yong So's father had been captured by the enemy, who killed him brutally. The enemy tied him to a tree and nailed him. Still discontented, the enemy buried him alive at the end. Comrade Kim Yong So who witnessed enemy's diabolical murderous atrocity, later joined the People's Army with a burning enmity against the enemy and bravely fought to revenge his father on the enemy a thousand-fold. In the assault upon Height 351 he fought more bravely than anyone else, and when the perimeter was at stake, he volunteered to defend it with us.

A furious battle went on day and night. One day when we beat back the enemy's counter-attack for the 14th time, we nearly ran out of bullets and hand grenades. And also we felt dead-ly exhausted; we fought the enemy all day long without drinking even a draught of water. It was around that time the enemy resumed his bombardment for another attack. The frantic enemy shelled at us madly, mobilizing even tanks and machine guns. It was

clear that the enemy had decided to blow off the perimeter before commencing his attack.

Comrade Kim Yong So carefully attended to the enemy move, while getting himself ready for going to the battalion to fetch bullets and hand grenades before the enemy would start climbing up the height. By that time, whenever bullets and hand grenades had run short, he had brought them with credit scaling ridges under the rain of shells. By then the enemy shelling grew intense. So we told him more than once that he should set off later on. Notwithstanding this, he left the perimeter for the battalion.

Shortly after his departure, the enemy launched another attack with a machine-gunner in the van.

We impatiently awaited Comrade Kim Yong So, while preparing for a decisive battle with few remaining bullets and hand grenades. We heard the enemy men yelling, "Hey! Hurry up! The height is now ours." And they kept clambering up. They probably guessed that we numbered small and even ran short of ammunition.

Comrade Ro Bu Yong at once aimed his gun at an enemy officer and pulled the trigger. The yapping enemy officer fell on the spot. That instant, I killed an enemy machine gunner with a single shot. Now that the last bullet was used up, we determined to wage a hand-to-hand struggle and waited for the enemy soldiers to approach nearer, grasping rifles fast. It was just at that moment that Comrade Kim Yong So rushed in the trench, panting. We removed his knapsack at once and took out bullets and hand grenades. We began to pour a rain of bullets upon the enemy. Comrade Kim Yong So, too, rose up, gnashing his teeth, hurled hand grenades one after another, shouting "You rascals! Take this grenade of vengeance!"

Met with our strong fire-power, the enemy soldiers suffered death in flocks. We beat the enemy busily running to and fro to give the enemy an impression that we were of a fair number. Soon the enemy soldiers stopped crawling up and began to run away. They probably misunderstood that our side was reinforced. It was exactly what we expected.

After driving back the last counter-attack of the enemy, I turned my eyes, with a delightful feeling, to Comrade Kim Yong So, when I saw his face was

unusually pale. I approached to him and, to my surprise, knew that he was wounded.

On his way back to the perimeter from the battalion, carrying the knapsack full of bullets and hand grenades on his back he had been wounded. Splinters of an enemy shell hit him in both legs. He fell to the ground. Terrible ache overpowered him a while. He lay on the ground with the heavy knapsack weighing him on his back, unable to rise up. He tried to rise up but in vain. This he repeated two or three times. But his legs would not move.

His heart ached all the more when the firing of automatic guns stopped abruptly on the perimeter. But, next moment before his mind's eye came the images of the anti-Japanese guerillas who had courageously surmounted all obstacles and hardships, braving whatever difficulties and sacrifices, and fought the enemy to the last, rising up a thousand times if they fell down as many times, only following the Leader along the road of revolution. He thought that the difficulty he was now undergoing could be hardly compared with the ordeal and predicament the anti-Japanese guerillas had gone through, and he felt ashamed and repented of having despaired even a while.

"I must go ahead even by crawling, if it is impossible to walk, and defend out the height with my life as I pledged myself to the Leader!" he said to himself. Then he removed the knapsack from his back, tied the end of its string around his waist, and crawled inch by inch on his elbows. What a physical pain he would have suffered at that time while crawling dragging his wounded legs! But, he got back in the end and even upon returning to the trench he concealed his wound and fought valiantly with a burning fighting spirit to annihilate the enemy.

We hastily made preparation to send him to the rear. But he growled in perplexed countenance, "I won't leave this perimeter. My arms and heart are safe and I can still handle rifle and throw hand grenade. I will fight to the end on this height till the moment when we wipe up the enemy's last man."

We could no longer persuade him to go to the rear as we realized that it was quite impossible to send him down the height against his will, seeing

that he had fought the enemy, even after he was wounded seriously in his legs, bearing up the pain with no sign of it, and that he was determined to defend the height to the end as long as his heart throbbed.

He never distorted his face with pain. He kept on mowing the enemy till his automatic rifle was heated red hot.

One of those days. It was towards twilight. The height was shrouded in so thick, smokescreen-like fog that one could hardly see even 10 metres ahead. The fog handicapped our watch. The enemy, taking advantage of it, was stealing upon us on the left flank of the height. The enemy closed in upon us in three groups, each fifteen strong or so.

Really the perimeter was at stake. With no hesitation, we took hand grenades in both hands. It was decided each of us should cope with one group of the enemy respectively.

We crawled towards the enemy inch by inch, our hearts burning with a resolve to defend the height to the end under whatever situation.

Just at that moment we heard a roaring of automatic rifles of our troops. A rain of bullets landed on the heads of the approaching enemy soldiers. Knowing the danger of the perimeter, the battalion sent our comrades to our aid.

Our fighting morale was toned up sky-high. We threw hand grenades at the fleeing enemy soldiers and mowed them with sweeps of automatic rifles.

Some of the enemy soldiers fell hit by hand grenades or bullets, some others rolled down the slope, and even those who barely fled some distance with their lives could not escape from our telling shots after all. Having annihilated the enemy to our hearts' content, we had a moving rejoining with those comrades who came to our aid from the battalion.

In this way, we defended out perimeter of Height 351 abiding by the pledge we had made to Comrade Supreme Commander, by beating back the enemy counter-attack more than 50 times and killing over 300 enemy soldiers.

We could win such victory and hold out the perimeter wholly because we, bearing in our minds the Leader's lofty will and warm affection for us, fought the enemy with a burning desire to remain loyal singleheartedly to the Leader.

We will live up to the honour of being the Leader's faithful soldiers and fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors to extirpate them as we defeated our enemies in the past, with the burning loyalty to the Party and the Leader in our hearts.



U.S. Imperialists Running Wild to Ignite Another War in Korea

The U.S. imperialists' machination to start a new war in Korea has already reached a grave stage. Now they are running wild with preparations for a new war in South Korea, stepping up ferocious, large-scale military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"All the recent developments show that a war may be unleashed again at any moment in our country by U.S. imperialism."

The reckless military provocations perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists against the northern half of the Republic are the outcome and continuation of their tenacious machination to prepare for a new war since immediately after the armistice.

Knaveish Armed Attacks in Demilitarized Zone

On July 27, 1953 the fierce gunfire ceased in Korea to end the harsh three-year-long war with the signing of an armistice agreement. Even in the night of that very day the damned U.S. imperialist aggressor army showered machine gun bullets upon Height 890.2 of our side on the frontline. This shows how the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated a treacherous provocative acts even before the ink of the signature dried up on the armistice agreement to which they fixed their signature acknowledging their defeat before the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have ever since viciously continued their hostilities almost every day firing at the area of our side in the demilitarized zone, intruding armed bands into our area to surprise our outposts and kill our men.

The military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have become more outrageous and unprecedentedly intensified in their scale particularly after the visit of L.B. Johnson, the then chieftain of the U.S. imperialist warmongers, to South Korea in October 1966 to stir up a new war hysteria while inspecting along the demarcation line. Proof of this is that after L.B. Johnson's visit to South Korea till September 1967, that is, in one year, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops poured upon our side more than 5 times as many shells and bullets as those fired during the preceding 13 years after the armistice.

The valiant soldiers of the Korean People's Army, however, showed the stamina of the armed Korean people by meting out a severe punishment to the enemy whenever he made a reckless provocation. This notwithstanding, the enemy in disregard of our repeated warnings has continued clinging to their perilous policy of war gambling and waged more vicious provocations against our side.

Even Bonesteel, the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea, issued officially a provocative order to the U.S. imperialist aggressor army troops placed under his command, giving his consent to bombarding, from the demilitarized zone, the areas

in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Under the instruction of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppet clique, too, declared, "The armistice agreement has utterly turned a waste paper," and openly clamoured, "We will not refrain from starting a battle, if need be."

Since then the reckless military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have become more undisguised with each passing day. For instances, on April 17, 1968, the U.S. imperialist aggressors intruded a number of scoundrels armed with various heavy firearms and covered by helicopters, into our areas within the demilitarized zone to make an armed attack upon our side as many as 4 times in succession that day alone, challenging our side to a fight for long hours. On April 20, the same year, over 70 soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army furiously attacked our areas under the command of an officer bringing even armoured cars in action. Now, the U.S. imperialist aggressors' military provocation has gone so far as to intrude every day scores or hundreds of scoundrels armed with automatic guns and even guns of large calibres to attack our side on a big scale bringing in action armoured cars and even tanks and military planes not only in the limited areas of the demilitarized zone but in the whole area along the Military Demarcation Line.

Owing to such reckless military provocations and war racket kicked up by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the demilitarized zone which was established by the armistice agreement has today, in actuality, ceased to be a buffer zone; literally it has been turned into a battlefield where fightings take place on end making the situation so acute that it may lead to a new war at any moment.

Ceaseless Provocations on the Sea

While perpetrating sinister military provocative acts on land against the northern half of the Republic in wanton violation of the armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed various criminal acts also on the waters; they have systematically carried on espionage acts by intruding warships and armed spy ships into our coastal waters, bombarded our littorals, and attacked our fishing boats, killed and kidnapped our peaceful fishermen on the seas.

In particular, their provocative acts on the seas grew large in scale as the crisis of their colonial rule in South Korea turned worse daily and their preparations for aggressive war were stepped up madly.

On November 22, 1966, several warships of the U.S. imperialist aggressors intruded into our coastal waters off Kosong of Kangwon Province on the East Sea and shelled our coast. Entering 1967, the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent scores of warships and armed vessels into our coastal waters on consecutive days from January 1 to 18 to carry out military provocative acts. On January 19, an enemy warship, "Patrol Boat No. 56," intruded into

our territorial waters and committed provocative acts bombarding the coast. But it was sunken by our heroic Korean People's Army coastal battery men who duly punished the intruder.

However, far from drawing a lesson from it, the U.S. imperialists sent again three naval ships into our coastal waters within one hour after the sinking of the "Patrol Boat No. 56" to carry on another provocation. On May 27, the U.S. imperialists intruded an armada consisting of over 10 warships into our coastal waters on the West Sea so deep as 2 kilometres off Dongam-ri, Kangryong county, South Hwanghae Province, and fired more than 700 shells.

Especially, as is generally known to the world, the "Pueblo," a U.S. imperialist armed spy ship specially designed for the purpose of espionage, was caught red-handed by the naval force of our heroic People's Army on January 23, last year, in the action of conducting espionage and hostile acts intruding deeply into our territorial waters. This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have kept on perpetrating military provocations on the seas as before. Last year alone, the imperialist aggressors intruded into our coastal waters more than 12,540 naval ships and armed vessels of various types. This means that they intruded an average of over 34 naval ships and armed vessels into our coastal waters every day.

Reckless Hostile Acts of Air Pirates

On July 28, 1953, the day following the signing of the armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialist aggressors intruded on three occasions air pirates into the territorial air of the northern half of the Republic to commit military provocation.

And several days later, on August 7, eight U.S. imperialist military aircraft intruded deeply into our territorial air, over the estuary of the Chongchon River and Namshi, North Pyongan Province, to engage themselves in hostile reconnaissance. In that year, the U.S. air pirates made frequent flights over our land to carry out reconnaissance; nine military jet planes so deep over Wonsan and Hungnam on December 21, and eight military jets over the estuary of the Chongchon River and Monggumpo-ri on December 30.

The military hostilities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in our air space, too, were duly punished through the resolute self-defensive measures taken by our heroic People's Army units. However, they did not turn their ears as ever to our stern protests and warnings, and rather stepped up more brazenly the provocative acts in the air.

As a matter of fact, later the command of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea went so far as to announce openly that U.S. army reconnaissance planes used to take off every day from the 1st army corps whose headquarters was in army barracks north of Seoul, to discharge reconnaissance flight tasks. And, their intrusion into the territorial air of the northern half of the Republic increased its frequency from the beginning of 1963 on, and they continued hostile flights.

From January to the middle of March last year alone, the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent every day an average of three or four aircraft of various types to conduct reconnaissance through repeated flights in the air over the areas between the west and east coasts. In this period,

they carried out reconnaissance of our areas along the coastal waters on 226 occasions all told.

Thus, from the armistice to April 20, 1968, the number of the cases of the intrusion of their various aircraft into our air space to commit hostilities was more than 730, and recently their aerial piracy has increased furthermore.

Even according to what the U.S. imperialist aggressors admitted themselves, they sent, in these few months, their reconnaissance machines on several hundred occasions into and around the air space of our Republic to conduct espionage flights. On April 15, this year, a modern large-size spy plane was shot down by warriors of our People's Army who took an instant self-defensive measure when the plan was in the action of conducting hostile espionage after intruding deep into the territorial air of the Republic.

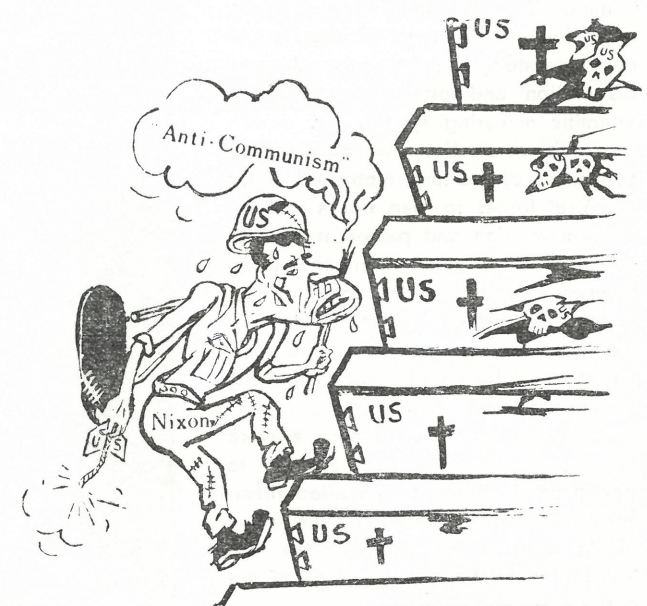
The racket the U.S. imperialist aggressors have knavishly kicked up with such military provocations on land, sea, and in the air for the last 16 years, clearly shows how they are desperately running amuck to wreck the armistice and enkindle another aggressive war in Korea. And all this is no signs of their mightiness but reveals the vulnerability of U.S. imperialism. It is nothing else but a stupid attempt to find a way out of the crisis of their tottering colonial rule in South Korea in a new aggressive war. Such a machination of the U.S. imperialists will only hasten the catastrophe of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists must fully be aware that if they aggravate the situation and persistently take the road of war despite our warnings, then they will suffer a heavier defeat."

The Korean people do not want war, but are never afraid of it. We will return retaliation for the "retaliation" of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war, and surely sweep them off our country forever.

Nixon's Self-destructive New War Adventure



Villagers of Ryonhwa Advance Helping and Pulling Each Other Along

The Baeksok Co-operative Farm of Shinchon county, South Hwanghae province, is in the heart of the Namuri Plain of Shinchon, a granary of Central Korea. And here in this farm is the twice Chollima 14th workteam whose members work and live in a revolutionary way under the slogan, "One for all and all for one."

The workteamers, like all other working people in our country, are carrying out successfully the revolutionary tasks assigned to them by arming themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and implementing the Leader's teachings to the end.

The Baeksok Co-operative Farm has the honour of getting on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, on several occasions. The Leader cared for every aspect of the life of the farmers and exhorted them to do farming in a scientific and technical way.

The members of the twice Chollima 14th workteam set out in thoroughly executing the Leader's teaching and were mobilized as one in doing their farming in a scientific way, tackling with the establishment of the water control system, soil improvement, crop distribution and establishment of a scientific manuring system, etc.

In this connection, the management committee of the farm mobilized all its technical forces to map out a soil improvement plan and passed it to each workteam after completion. The workteamers studied well the soil improvement plan and decided to finish with the work of bringing new soil from other place before the spring farming season would come round.

In fact, it was not so easy a work to dig frozen earth to add it to paddy fields. But, they acquitted themselves well in the work from the very outset, proving their worth as the Red fighters of the Leader in charge of the granary of the country.

The Chollima riders burnt their hearts

with a single desire to carry out Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung's teaching without fail. They decided to set up in a short space of time a cableway running between the paddy fields and the place where they dug for fresh soil. One group of them dug frozen earth and another made preparations for more efficient work. Soon the cableway was installed to transfer heaps of earth to paddy fields with ease.

In this process, each of the "Youth Shock Brigade" members always doubled or trebled their quota.

All the people rose as one in the farming work and no rigours of winter could cool down their fervour even a day. Even the old stinted no service, repairing tools and carrying hot water to the working site and so on.

Whenever a day's work was over, the farmers used to sit together to sum up day's work in the light of Comrade

Premier's teaching. The summing up was done under the title of "How we have worked today."

In this way they went through with the work for good two months and meanwhile brought two tons more of fresh soil per jongbo than planned. Besides it, they applied slaked lime, cinder and superphosphate of lime to the fields in accordance with the soil conditions to make the fields more fertile.

Having finished the work of bringing in fresh soil, the Chollima riders here followed up more vigorously their collective innovation movement in their work on the fields.

To cite an instance, they raised rice seedlings healthily and transplanted them earlier than others.

What is more, they tended seedlings with the best care. When the weather turned chill or changed badly all of a

Papers and magazines carry the latest news to Chollima riders at their home and work places



sudden at midnight, they would get out of bed and come out with firewood to build fire around seedling beds or cover them with straw sheets. As a result, they could lead other workteams in rice transplanting.

During the period of rice transplantation, the workteam intensified its mass political propaganda activities: it set up a propaganda post on the fields, organized an emulation among the workteamers, putting up graphs showing the everybody's and each sub-workteam's results in rice transplantation, and published model cases on flash boards or wall papers.

Thanks to the extraordinary enthusiasm of the workteamers, rice transplantation was finished by ten days earlier than the preceding years. Not only that, they worked heart and soul to carry out thoroughly the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching on doing farming in a scientific and technical way by carrying out the drainage work, improving crop distribution and establishing cultivation system as well as scientific manuring system, etc. Of course, there were not a few obstacles. But they mobilized their collective wisdom and strength and unravelled knotty problems one by one always finding the clue to their solution in the Leader's teachings.

As a result, last year the workteam reaped, on an average, 6,250 kg. of rice per jongbo of paddy field, an increase of 1,350 kg. over the previous year.

The struggle they waged last year for carrying out the teachings of the respected Leader as befit the Leader's guards and death-defying corps reaped a fitting reward: their share last year in distribution increased by 36 per cent in grain and 59 per cent in cash as against those in the preceding year.

The Chollima riders of the Ryonhwa village made no less success also in embodying the motto "Let us work, study and live in a communist way!" in both their work and life.

They strive hard to revolutionize and working-classize themselves by studying more deeply, through the "Room for Study of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung," the brilliant revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, which is replete with the immortal achievements, his great revolutionary ideas, and the



Members of the co-operative farm here not only do farming well but try hard to master the technique of driving and even repairing tractors

glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party which were established by the Leader.

What is more, they earnestly study the Party's policies and the revolutionary traditions collectively at any place and on any occasion with a workteam or sub-workteam as the unit.

Besides it, the workteam is doing its best to educate every workteamer in communism with the main stress laid on class education.

They hold from time to time get-togethers on the topic "The happier our life becomes, the more keenly we must remember the past when we were oppressed and exploited!" to bring home to every workteamer the cause of their happy life today provided with by the respected and beloved Leader through the telling of the past life of former hiredhands who told the younger generation the brutal nature and wickedness of Japanese imperialism and landlords.

In particular, the land of Shinchon they live in is the very place where the U.S. imperialists massacred by bestial means tens of thousands of the

innocent inhabitants during the late Fatherland Liberation War.

The workteam often organize visits to the Shinchon Museum where the workteamers see vividly the indelible crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists, realize more clearly that the U.S. imperialists are their inveterate enemy and resolve themselves more firmly to revenge the martyrs on the enemy and defend with their lives our socialist system.

That is why they, engraving deeply on their hearts the on-the-spot teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung that as Shinchon county had shed much blood in the war it should build communism on its land ahead of other places, directed their special efforts not only to agricultural production but also to raising their general and technical knowledge to build the cultured countryside of communism.

Following the Party's line of raising the level of farmers' general knowledge and cultural and technical knowledge, the ri Party committee enrolled the

(Continued on page 34)

World Revolutionary Peoples Express Firm Solidarity with Heroic Korean People

ON THE U.S. IMPERIALIST MILITARY PROVOCATIONS AGAINST THE KOREAN PEOPLE

Of late the U.S. imperialists have been kicking up the war racket more frantically since their large-size spy plane was shot down by our self-defensive measure in the act of conducting hostile espionage in the territorial air of our country. This has aroused a storm of indignation among the world revolutionary peoples and public circles.

"The U.S. imperialists must at once stop their reckless provocations against the Korean people!" "U.S. imperialists get out from South Korea and Asia at once!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Firm solidarity with the heroic Korean people!" Joining their voices the revolutionary peoples in all parts of the world are scathingly denouncing the grave provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists, expressing their militant solidarity with the Korean people who are standing guard at an outpost of the anti-U.S. struggle.

THE WHOLE WORLD TRENCANTLY CONDEMNS AGGRESSIVE ACT OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement supporting the Government of our Republic which denounced the aggressive, military provocations by the U.S. imperialists.

In its statement, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam revealed criminal machination of the U.S. imperialists to unleash another aggressive war in Korea and denounced them as follows:

"The fact that U.S. imperialists have sent a spy plane to intrude into the air space of the D.P.R.K., set up the 'special strike force 71' to continue their reconnaissance flights over the D.P.R.K. is a brazen violation of international law and the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement and a wanton aggressive act against the sovereignty and security of the D.P.R.K. and a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world."

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic disclosed as follows in his statement:

"As in the case of the capture of the U.S. espionage ship 'Pueblo' by the army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the aggressive circles in Washington are using the case of the U.S. 'EC-121' plane which was shot down in the act of espionage against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to stir up war hysteria and to worsen the international situations."

The Presidium of the C.C. of the Japan Communist Party issued a statement, condemning the military provocation of U.S. imperialism in the East Sea and the Sato cabinet's co-operation in it and appealing to all the democratic forces of Japan to wage a resolute, protest struggle. It denounced the U.S. imperialists for their adventurous military provocation. The statement reads in part: "It is an

extremely large-scale military provocation to make, at one coup, extensive preparations for aggression on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Flaying the U.S. imperialist war-mongers for the aggressive act against our country, the All-African Trade Union Federation pointed out in its statement that "the U.S. Government declaration to continue provocative manoeuvres against the Korean people in the future by means of reconnaissance flight under the support of the fleet which has its bases near the coasts of Korea, proves itself to be the gravest aggressive act and a clear manifestation of the U.S. imperialist policy of expansionism."

The world public opinions are also unanimously reproaching the U.S. imperialists, saying that the U.S. imperialists prattle something about "protection" or "security" in reference to the recent incident, but it is nothing else but a crafty trick to cover up the grave criminal act they committed and drive on aggression and war-gamble in Korea more brazenly.

The Soviet paper "Pravda" flaying the U.S. imperialists who are resorting to a preposterous trickery in an attempt to justify by sophisms and other means the criminal act they perpetrated, stressed that the military provocations of the U.S. imperialists "provides another evidence that the U.S. government intends to continue the adventure failing to draw lessons from the ignominious defeat they had suffered."

Daily World, paper of the Communist Party of the United States, stressed that no one but a fool would believe Nixon who twaddled that the recent espionage flight was for the "protection and security of the United States" and said: "It is quite clear that such role of the international gendarme has nothing to do with the security of the U.S. people."

The delegations from 13 countries attending the Fourth Congress of the National Students Union of Syria adopted a joint statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their new military provocative act against the Korean people. The statement condemned the U.S. imperialists as follows:

"With no deception and fabrication can the U.S. imperialists hide the fact that they intruded into the territorial air of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to commit aggressive military provocative acts or evade their responsibility for the criminal act."

The Latin-American Continental Organization of University Students issued a statement to denounce the U.S. imperialists for the manoeuvre to ignite another war against the Korean people and emphasized that it clearly revealed once again the true colour of the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of the entire world people.

As shown by all these facts, due to the recent incident U.S. imperialism has become more isolated from the peo-

ples of the world and is driven into a corner, disclosing more nakedly its cloven hoof as the ringleader of aggression and war.

Therefore, it is not fortuitous that even reptile press and news agencies in capitalist countries cry over the incident, describing the intrusion of a large-size spy plane of the U.S. imperialists into the territorial air of our country and the shooting down of the plane as the "second 'Pueblo' incident" and an "ignominious and tragic incident," and remarking that the Nixon clique are now "placed in a same tight corner as Johnson was in the 'Pueblo' incident" and "confronted with a grave trial."

"THE KOREAN PEOPLE TOOK DUE, SELF-DEFENSIVE MEASURE TO PUNISH THE U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSORS"

The revolutionary peoples of the world praise highly the Korean People's Army for having taken a self-defensive action to shoot down with a strike the large-size U.S. imperialist spy plane and thus meted out a severe punishment once again to the aggressors, the U.S. imperialists, and they are expressing positive support to our people.

The Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation declared in its statement as follows:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an independent sovereign state. The shooting down by the Korean People's Army of a U.S. spy plane which intruded deep into the D.P.R.K. air space is fully justified and legal."

The Polish paper Zycie Warszawy emphasized in a comment that all the socialist countries including Poland regard the self-defensive measure of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as wholly right.

In its statement, the Arab Lawyers' Association stressed that existing international laws uphold the struggle of the Korean people for defending independency as well as their bringing down of the spy plane and condemn the provocations and aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialism. Then, in the statement, the Arab Lawyers' Association called upon all the forces of the world for freedom, progress and peace to support the Korean people in their struggle against all the provocations of the U.S. imperialists who try to unleash a new war in Korea.

As was clearly pointed out in the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today the persevering struggle waged by the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive machination and manoeuvres for a new war constitutes a link in the chain of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle which is now being unfolded on a world-wide scale.

It is by this reason that hundreds of millions of the world people not only express their firm militant solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people but also regard our people's victory as their own.

In its statement, the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front stated: "The Laotian Patriotic Front and the Laotian people warmly hail the great and brilliant victory of the Korean People's Army and the Korean people and regard this feat as their own victory."

The Iraqi paper Al Nuru exposed and denounced the U.S. imperialists' machination to unleash a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and wrote:

"Recently the heroic Korean people shattered the challenge of the U.S. imperialists by displaying a high

degree of vigilance and fortitude and thereby showed all the peoples a fine example of a resolute stand and powerful counter-blow." Then the paper stressed: "We should be aware that the threat to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is at once a threat to ourselves and a threat to all the independent states which are concerned about the security of their territorial air."

Warning U.S. imperialism that it will receive a severer punishment should it carry on its adventurous military provocation drawing no lessons from the ignominious defeat it suffered in Korea, the revolutionary peoples of the world also make clear resolve to fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors standing always on the side of the Korean people.

In its statement, the Cuban Committee for the Defence of Revolution declared with solemnity: "We reaffirm our stand and firm solidarity that we will share life and death with the Korean people as long as there exists U.S. imperialism, with a resolution to annihilate the enemy as in the battle of Playa Giron and in the late Korean war where U.S. imperialism was defeated."

A joint meeting of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the National Peace Council of the United Arab Republic and African National-liberation Organizations was held in Cairo in denunciation of the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a new war in Korea. The meeting adopted a statement sharply denouncing the U.S. imperialists' intrigue to ignite a new war and resolutely supporting the Korean people in their struggle.

The Third Congress of the Congolese(B) Federation of Trade Unions adopted a "resolution on the current situation in Korea" which denounced the U.S. imperialists for the aggressive manoeuvres directed against the Korean people. Denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are running amuck to enkindle an aggressive war in Korea, the resolution stressed that the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of the peoples of Korea, Congo(B) and the rest of the world, should go back at once to their lair from South Korea taking with them all the aggressor troops and lethal weapons.

A declaration was adopted at an emergency meeting attended by personages affiliated with democratic political parties and public organizations such as the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party and Sohyo (the General Council of Japan Trade Unions) and workers, youth, students, women and people of other strata. The declaration expressed the resolve to strengthen ever more the solidarity with the Korean people and fight staunchly for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, Japan and other Asian countries.

An executive committee meeting of the World Federation of Democratic Youth adopted a resolution extending full support to and solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people and the youths who under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are resolutely struggling against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. It also adopted a resolution appealing to all the member organizations to organize an emergency campaign protesting against and denouncing the frantic racket of the U.S. imperialists for new war provocation and entrusting the bureau with the task to organize effective solidarity functions.

SOUTH KOREA'S NATIONAL INDUSTRY GOING TOWARDS BANKRUPTCY UNDER THE COLONIAL SLAVERY OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"South Korea's industry is in a state of bankruptcy. Oppressed by U.S. monopoly capital and comprador capital, national industry is becoming even more fragmented and is steadily going towards bankruptcy and ruin. The overwhelming majority of the national capitalists' enterprises consists of medium and small-sized units, and more than 80 per cent of these are at a standstill or are operating below capacity."

The further shrinkage of South Korea's national industry today is nothing more than a consequence of the U.S. imperialists' economic policy of holding back its independent development and subordinating it to their designs of the colonial plunder and military aggression.

The U.S. imperialists have been manoeuvring in every way to wreck national industry ever since the first day of their occupation of South Korea.

They arbitrarily disposed the factories and enterprises, which had formerly been owned by the Japanese imperialists and should have been placed under the ownership of the Korean people, under the name of "enemy property."

They put under their direct control in the form of "state-run enterprises" of the puppet government those industries, among them, which were essential for holding an all-round control over South Korea's industry and which had great weight with their policy of reducing it to a military appendage, and the rest of them they sold cheap mostly to the comprador capitalists who were expected to be the sale agents for their "surplus goods," the guides of U.S. imperialism for the infiltration of private capital, the agencies for their plundering of raw materials, the on-the-spot suppliers of some war materials and then to serve as their social, class foundation for their colonial rule. They granted

the comprador capitalists every possible "special benefits" in purchase and sale of "aid" goods such as concentric, "preferential" financing.

By so doing, the U.S. imperialists brought them up into their faithful lackeys, established control over the industry and stepped up the policy of reducing it to a military appendage.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists enforced the policy of maintaining a very strict blockade against middle and small enterprises representing the national economy, and thus left them in serious difficulties of financing, raw materials, power and marketing.

For instance, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under manipulation of U.S. imperialism furnished a huge amount of fund as much as 1,100 million *hwan* to a comprador capitalist "Samsung Big Business" merely for building one factory. This was more than the amount of investment and financial funds earmarked for small and middle enterprises in the 1965 budget of the puppet government.

This suffices to prove that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is the most faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism among its puppets and a traitor to nation who seeks to ruin the national economy hand in glove with the comprador capitalists.

Last year the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique was compelled to earmark for financing middle and small enterprises no more than one per cent of the amount envisaged in the "total economic investment project" of the budget of the puppet government. The figure is as small as one twenty-fourth of the funds allocated to comprador capital.

Taking account of the fact that middle and small enterprises cover 98.5 per cent of the total number of enterprises in South Korea, anyone can clearly see how far U.S. imperialism

and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have gone in offering special benefits to the enterprises run by the comprador capitalists while checking the development of national capital.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique clamour that the middle and small enterprises will be financed either with bank funds or financial funds under the false slogan of "rearing of minor enterprises." But the amount of funds is nothing else but a drop in the bucket and goes only for those middle and small enterprises registered as "export-purposed business" or "war-supply business." From this it follows that it is almost impossible for the overwhelming majority of middle and small enterprises run by national capitalists to be financed one way or the other.

Even in a case that some middle and small enterprises are financed, they have to endure very unfavorable condition—only ordinary bank funds of the rate of 26 per cent per annum, a short-term of three months, are available.

Under such circumstances, the middle and small enterprises in South Korea are in constant difficulties of funds; even no "working funds" are available for re-equipment and maintenance of the status quo, let alone the accumulation of fund for expansion and improvement of facilities.

For instance, the causes of difficulties cropping up in the operation of the middle and small enterprises in Taegu in 1967 are classified as follows; short of funds—31.4 per cent, too heavy taxation—36 per cent, difficulty in securing raw materials—11.3 per cent, marketing difficulty—9.8 per cent, short of power—4.3 per cent and other causes—7.2 per cent.

The figures cited above show that difficulties in running national industry in South Korea is not only caused by short of funds but by difficulty in obtaining raw materials, marketing bottleneck, too heavy taxation, the growing debts and the fierce competition.

Take the case of purchase of raw materials for an example. The middle and small entrepreneurs are subjected to double and treble exploitation through the complicated channels of purchasing—wholesale merchants, agencies, traders, joint purchase by "Minor Entrepreneurs' Cooperative" and the like.

To add it to all, the U.S. imperialists are dumping large quantities of "surplus goods" under the cloak of "aid" and thus causing a serious difficulty to the marketing for the middle and small enterprises with poor capital and backward techniques.

The index of goods in stock of the middle and small enterprises is 120 in 1967 with 100 in 1965.

Such being the case, it is quite unthinkable to run the national industry on a normal basis. In addition, the penetration of monopoly capital of Japan, junior ally of U.S. imperialism, is promoting bankruptcy and downfall of the middle and small enterprises in South Korea.

Especially, the militarization of the economy which is being accelerated by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the name of "modernization" and the subsequent, one-sided "development" of South Korea's economy are sending the middle and small enterprises into wholesale bankruptcy.

Besides, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are driving the employees of the middle and small enterprises to military training, raising a clamour for the preparation for a new war. This causes a sharp drop in the operation of the fragmented middle and small enterprises.

Today actual experiences under the colonial slavery of U.S. imperialism over 20-odd years has brought the owners of the middle and small enterprises representing national industry of South Korea to a gradual realization that the root cause of their misfortune and suffering is nothing else than the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its colonial plunder.

Driven into a tight corner of bankruptcy and ruin, the middle and small entrepreneurs in South Korea, have risen up against the penetration of U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitals as well as comprador capital getting into a closer contact with the former. They are protesting against and condemning the pressure deriving from the comprador capital's monopoly of the financial and bank funds and of raw materials, production and marketing.

Last year alone the middle and small entrepreneurs waged the struggle in various forms such as demonstration, stay-in strike and so on, which grew three times in numbers and participants as against the previous year.

South Korea's national industry going bankrupt and to ruin will, in fact, find a way out of the difficulty, the way which leads to a contribution to progress of the country and prosperity of the nation, only when U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are wiped out, the country unified under the banner of the Republic and then it comes to rely upon the basis of the independent national economy built up rock-firm in the northern half of the Republic.

A VICIOUS DOG KEPT BY U.S. IMPERIALISM

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"While we Communists were waging 15 years of sanguinary struggle against Japanese imperialism with arms in our hands for the freedom and independence of the fatherland, the present South Korean rulers swore their allegiance to the Japanese 'Emperor' and perpetrated barbarities of brutally suppressing and slaughtering those revolutionaries and patriotic people who rose in the anti-Japanese struggle. They are military gangsters who, after the surrender of Japanese imperialism, changed their master and became faithful lackeys of the U.S. imperialists, and usurped 'power' in a burglarious way with the backing of the very U.S. imperialists."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the villainous stooge, reared by U.S. imperialism systematically are perpetrating all conceivable country-selling and traitorous acts; they are suppressing and exploiting the South Korean people ruthlessly, actively supporting the U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression and war, reducing South Korea to a complete colony of U.S. imperialism and its military base for aggression, and running amuck to unleash a new war.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, who had been a Japanese aggressive army "company commander" bearing the Japanese surname of "Okamoto," started serving an intelligence organ of U.S. imperialism as a dirty agent immediately after August 15 liberation. Traitor Pak Jung Hi had been known for his ability as a special agent possessing cruelties and unusually strong thirst for promotion and wealth from the time when he served as a spy of Yutaro Suzuki, a Japanese special agent. So he was registered as a useful agent in the intelligence organ of U.S. imperialism which

was stretching its tentacles to China.

In mid-May 1946 the intelligence organ of U.S. imperialism shipped traitor Pak Jung Hi on a landing boat of U.S. imperialism (LST) from the Tangku port nearby Tientsin to Inchon, South Korea.

Afterwards, the U.S. imperialists handed him over to the "Intelligence Corps of the U.S. Army in South Korea" and placed him under Johnson (Captain), an intelligence officer of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army.

Being afraid of the people, who knew his true colours as a stooge of Japanese imperialism, traitor Pak Jung Hi hid himself at his home for some time. Then in September that year he wormed into the puppet "Military Academy of National Defence Garrison." Prior to this, this villain had smuggled himself into the democratic camp in an attempt to camouflage his true colours.

Since then traitor Pak Jung Hi worked in real earnest as an agent of U.S. imperialism.

At the beginning of 1947, the U.S. imperialists promoted traitor Pak Jung Hi to operation staff officer of the puppet army headquarters and later to a "tactical instructor of the Military Academy."

In the early spring of 1948, the intelligence organ of U.S. imperialism instructed Li So who worked at the puppet army headquarters to "introduce" Ryuk Yong Su, one of its agents, to traitor Pak Jung Hi. Ryuk Yong Su, an intelligence woman in the pay of U.S. imperialism, is a daughter of traitor Ryuk Jong Kwan who was a pro-Japanese and then a secret agent of U.S. imperialism. Traitor Pak Jung Hi abandoned his legal wife and children and began to live unlawfully with Ryuk Yong Su, the secret agent of U.S. imperialism.

Thus, the couple serving the intelli-

gence organ of U.S. imperialism embarked upon the road of more unhesitatingly committing crimes against the country and the nation at the bidding of U.S. imperialism.

The following facts are enough to reveal the true colours of traitor Pak Jung Hi, the "unknown first-class person of distinguished services" in the pay of U.S. imperialism.

On October 20, 1948, the soldiers of the 14th Regiment of the puppet army in Ryosu mutinied, arms in hands, against the barbarous colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, and wiped out the enemy and overthrew the puppet ruling apparatuses there. At that time traitor Pak Jung Hi, who hid himself deep in a secret patriotic organization active in the puppet army, informed his master, U.S. imperialism, against the patriotic organization in the puppet army as well as the list of its cadres.

According to the list of names offered by traitor Pak Jung Hi, the U.S. imperialists initially arrested more than 71 patriotic officers including the commander of the 15th Regiment stationed in Masan, the commander of the 2nd Regiment, a commander of a battalion stationed in Namwon and the head of the instruction department of the Military Academy.

At that time the very cunning U.S. imperialism's intelligence organ arrested even traitor Pak Jung Hi as one of "the prime movers of the rioting army" and staged a "trial" farce. It was the very aim of U.S. imperialism to protect his life, save his "honour" and thus use him more effectively in the future.

The sly and sinister intention of U.S. imperialism was clearly revealed by the fact that in the "trial" all the 71 patriotic officers were sentenced to death or penal servitude for life and that only traitor Pak Jung Hi was released

soon and promoted to the "chief of intelligence section, the intelligence department of the puppet army headquarters."

Working as the "chief of the intelligence section" of the puppet army traitor Pak Jung Hi handed over numerous patriotic officers and soldiers to the U.S. imperialist hangmen. By October 1949, such officers and soldiers imprisoned in the Sodaemun and Mapo Prisons alone numbered more than 650 and 1,000 respectively.

Having won firm confidence of U.S. imperialism, rascal Pak Jung Hi got on in life as a faithful dog of U.S. imperialism.

With a view to using traitor Pak Jung Hi more effectively in time of need, the U.S. imperialists sent him to the U.S. artillery school to give him special training. Later he was reared up systematically.

The developments in South Korea was complicated when the U.S. imperialists were giving systematic training to traitor Pak Jung Hi.

The puppet Syngman Rhee regime was toppled down by the Popular Uprising on April 19, 1960, and the succeeding "regime" was shaking.

Therefore, the U.S. imperialists were in urgent need of a "person" possessing "ability" to suppress ruthlessly the South Korean people who rose up courageously in the struggle for rights to existence and unification of the fatherland.

And traitor Pak Jung Hi was the very "person" picked up by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency which regarded him as a man able to deal with the matter.

Thus the U.S. imperialists set long-trained ruffian Pak Jung Hi in motion and stagemanaged a military coup in South Korea.

At dawn of May 16, 1961, traitor Pak Jung Hi commanding a part of units of the puppet army crossed the bridge of the Han River and occupied the city of Seoul and held the reins of the puppet regime.

In this way he revealed his dirty natural shape before the world as the dog in the pay of the U.S. imperialists serving its master in the execution of the policy of aggression and war.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi who took the

reins of the puppet regime in an underhand way as he was favoured by his master for his dirty career and innate traitorous disposition advertises the U.S. imperialists, the inveterate enemy of our nation, as "protector" or "Saviour" and considers it his first and foremost duty to serve them.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi faithfully executes the U.S. imperialism's colonial enslavement policy and its policy of war, actively supporting its policy of aggression. Whenever the patriotic struggle of the people surges up, he asks a help of his master, and begs for prolonged occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialism's aggressor army.

Pak Jung Hi, the faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism, sent 50,000 South Korean puppet troops to the graveyard of South Viet Nam to prop up the U.S. imperialists losing in the criminal aggressive war in Viet Nam. He is also acting in hand and glove with the Israeli expansionists, who are regarded as a cancer in the Middle and Near East. For these "merits" he is highly "appreciated" by his master.

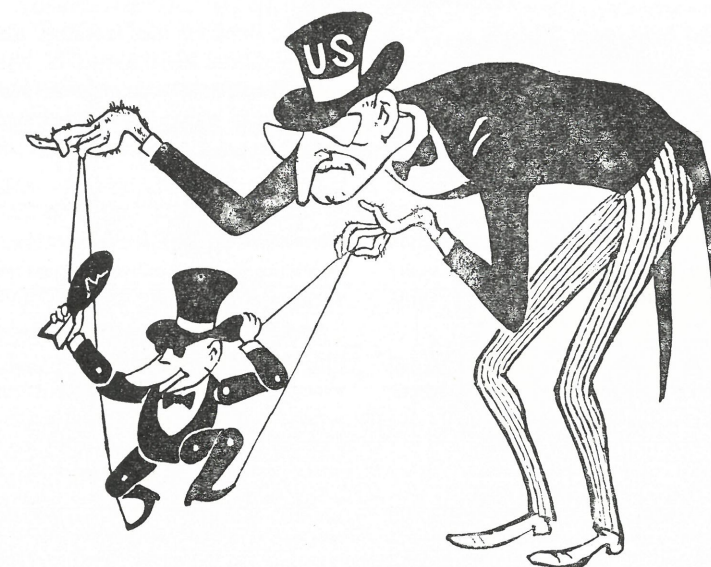
But the U.S. imperialists have greatly

miscalculated.

Today the South Korean people are well aware of the country-selling, traitorous nature of the Pak Jung Hi clique, a dual stooge serving the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. They are coming out courageously in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to wipe out the U.S. imperialists and the traitor to the nation.

Looking up with a feeling of unbounded reverence to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people will deliver a stern judgement to traitor Pak Jung Hi, the fiendish dog in the pay of U.S. imperialism, and win a glorious victory without fail in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and attaining freedom and liberation, and independent unification of the country.

Puppet-play by U.S. imperialism, the master, and its stooge, Pak Jung Hi



MYTH ABOUT "MIGHTINESS" OF U.S. IMPERIALISM SHATTERED TO SMITHEREENS

The haughty U.S. imperialist pirates who had dreamed of swallowing the northern half of the Republic at a gulp and attaining their aim of Asian aggression suffered an ignominious defeat at the hands of our people and knelt down before them on July 27, 1953.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"In the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists suffered a miserable military defeat for the first time in the history of the United States, and this meant the beginning of a downhill turn for U.S. imperialism."

Having unleashed an aggres-

sive war in Korea in June 1950, nineteen years ago, the U.S. imperialists hurled into the Korean front a large armed force totalling 2 million and several hundreds of thousands including 1,200,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the armies of their 15 satellite countries and the South Korean puppet army, and threw into the Korean war 20 billion dollars of military expenses and 73 million tons of war supplies which was 11 times as much as the amount used in the Pacific war.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists brought into the Korean front many so-called "elite" divisions of the U.S. im-

perialist aggressor army such as the 24th Division, the 1st Cavalry Division, the 1st Marine Corps, the 2nd Division, and the 25th Division, etc.

Besides, the U.S. imperialists sent the most "veteran" and "able" homicidal "generals" to the Korean front one after another to command their aggressor army. Among them were MacArthur, Ridgway, Clark, Walker, Van Fleet, Dean, Moore, Kaiser, Smith, etc., who were fed up by the blood-stained dollars. They were by no means greenhorns in war of aggression.

However, with whatever means the enemy could not at-

tain his aggressive design and the myth about his "mightiness" was exploded to smithereens and, thus, he suffered a crushing defeat never seen in the history of aggression of U.S. imperialism.

The "elite" divisions of U.S. imperialism which had boasted of no defeat in more than 140 wars of aggression were all routed in Korea: only in the first six months following the outbreak of the war nearly ten "elite" divisions were destroyed.

The 1st U.S. Cavalry Division was said to have made numerous "military exploits" in the homicidal "expedition" against the Indians and was the first division that had set its aggressive foot on Manila in the aggressive war for seizing the Philippines and entered into Tokyo, the capital of defeated Japan. This division, however, was defeated in the battles near the Rakdong River and in the areas of the northern half of the Republic. The 24th U.S. Division which was said to have won the fame of an "ever-victorious division" in the 100-odd years' history of aggression and plunder was annihilated in Taejon already at the outset of the war.

The 1st U.S. Marine Corps which was said to have been awarded so many "decorations" during the Pacific war and for which it distinguished itself in the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, was wiped out by the attacks of our valiant People's Army in the areas of the Changjin lake. The 2nd U.S. Division operating in Europe during the Second World War was known as the first division that had landed in Normandy; it was the first to charge into the Brest Port and reach Bohemia. It said boastfully that though called "the 2nd Division" it by no means stands second in rank. But this division, too, was annihilated in the areas north of the Chongchon River.

The 25th U.S. Division which had participated in the land-

ing operations in the Luzon Island of the Philippines in 1944, the 7th U.S. division which had taken part in the battle against the Japanese army in the Attu Island and the Kwajalein Island, the 3rd U.S. Marine Corps which had been brought into the Korean war from the Mediterranean Sea, and etc. —all these divisions were annihilated in the Korean war.

The "honour" and "reputation" of the "veteran" homicidal generals foamed off in the Korean front and they got nothing but death and discharge from their posts due to the crushing defeats.

Dean, the "brave" commander of the 24th U.S. Division, who was said to have trained his division into an "ever-victorious division" was taken prisoner by the soldiers of our People's Army, while he was fleeing in the disguise of a soldier in the Taejon battle at the outset of the war. Walker, the commander of the 8th U.S. Army, who had driven the U.S. imperialist aggressor army into the war of slaughter, crying with foam in his mouth: "Kill whomever you meet. Be it an infant or the aged, you should not let your hands tremble..." met his end in a bold, flexible surprise attack of our People's Army in Ryonchon, Kangwon Province.

Smith, the commander of the 1st U.S. Marine Corps, became a "general of graves" as his corps was completely wiped out on the Korean front.

The U.S. imperialist mercenaries taken prisoners by the brave fighters of the heroic Korean People's Army



MacArthur, the Commander-in-chief of the so-called "U.N. Forces," lost a great many soldiers in the so-called "Christmas offensive" and was fired from his post as a defeated general. Succeeding his post, Ridgway, the notorious bacteriological general, carried on frantic "summer and autumn offensives." However, he was also branded as a losing general when he lost more than 150,000 men and officers and a huge amount of combat equipment and materials and was discharged from the post after a year.

Indeed, every height of Korea spelled "Heartbreaking Ridge" and every valley "Punch Bowl" to the enemy.

Thus, during the three-year war the U.S. imperialists suffered the most ignominious defeat: over 1,093,800 men and officers including more than 397,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops were killed, wounded or captured; more than 12,000 airplanes were shot down or damaged; over 560 navy vessels were sunk, damaged or captured; a huge amount of combat materials including more than 3,000 tanks were destroyed or damaged.

The defeat of U.S. imperialism in the Korean war was the first and the heaviest defeat in the history of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the world's "strongest" were obliged to admit that the Korean war was the "first instance

(Continued from page 27)

farmers in a working people's middle school and gave them a good education.

Those farmers who finished junior middle school were recommended to proceed to the correspondence courses and then take an examination for qualification of engineer or assistant engineer.

The workteam, under the guidance of the Party cell, allotted labour power in such a way as to offer enough convenience for the sub-workteams to study while working.

Consequently, the sub-workteams could learn much, studying and teaching each other even while at work or in rest or on the way to and from the fields.

Indeed, no matter how busy they were, they never missed studying as they recognized it as their first revolutionary task to study.

As a result, the 94 farmers, male and

female, finished the working people's middle school by the end of last year.

And eight of the farmers who studied through the correspondence course became assistant engineers, and one an engineer.

The workteams here also have become an example for others to follow in building up neatly their homes and village in a sanitary and cultured way.

Today, every house in the village has ten or more fruit trees and the village itself is hemmed around by many poplars and acacias and the well-paved roads, too, are lined with those trees and drains kept clean, too.

And there are many heart-warming stories in this Ryonhwa village where people are united with one will.

The workteam stints no effort in guiding and helping the bereaved families of the revolutionary martyrs and the families of wounded soldiers in their work so that they may keep the Red flowers of revolution in blossom from generation to generation, and it warmly

cares for their livings in all respects.

In the spring of last year when a demobbed soldier whose father had been killed by the enemies during the war came to this village, the workteam furnished him with all conditions for living.

He is now working in the workteam as one of its core members and primary commanding staff.

Today there is no one who lags behind others in this 14th workteam.

The workteams are guided in their work by the revolutionary spirit of carrying out thoroughly and unfailingly all decisions of the meetings of the workteam and the sub-workteam under whatever conditions.

Therefore, the members of the workteam, worthy of Red farmers of the revolutionary age in charge of the granary of the state, are now advancing vigorously on the front of agriculture to yield 500 kg. more of grain per jongbo as instructed by the respected Premier, helping and pulling each other along.

which a great power (the United States) in the world failed to win the war it directly participated." (U.S. journal "Time")

Recalling their ignominious defeat, the homicidal general MacArthur lamented: "It is impossible for the United States to attain victory in Korea. We have suffered terrible losses."

Former U.S. Secretary of State Marshall screamed despairingly: "The myth has been exploded completely and I have come to see that the United States is not so strong after all as we have believed."

After he signed the Korean Armistice Agreement on behalf of U.S. imperialism acknowledging its defeat, Clark confessed his feelings: "In carrying out the instructions of my government, I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States Army Commander in history to sign an armistice without victory."

His wife who had witnessed the poor looks of her husband, homicidal general Clark when he said his complaints in tearful voice, wrote later in her memoirs: "...The high spirit and dignity and prestige disappeared and only tears flew down his cheeks."

This was the end of the defeated general and at the same time, it was the miserable sight of U.S. imperialism which was already on the downgrade.

The victory of our people in the Korean war proved the greatness of the strength of the Korean people who were led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and gifted military strategist, and who were firmly united around him. It also showed that no aggressive forces of imperialism could conquer the Korean people.

Even Clark, the defeated general of U.S. imperialism, who had personally witnessed and experienced the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. impe-

rialism being shattered to smithereens before the genius strategy and tactics of Marshal Kim Il Sung, approved that the decisive factor of the victory of the Korean people in the Korean war lay in the outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

He said: "It can be said that that the North Korean Army... attained the successes was attributable to the able command of General Kim Il Sung." He went on to say that the name of General Kim Il Sung "was respected by all the Koreans and was the Korea's symbol of patriotic deed."

Before the Korean people and the Korean People's Army guided by the outstanding strategy and tactics of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the gifted military strategist and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, the myths about the "technical superiority" and "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism were thrown into the garbage bin of history and the

tactics based on the bourgeois military science employed by the chiefs of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army became impotent.

Before healing up the heavy wounds it got in the Korean war U.S. imperialism is being beaten and dealt crushing blows everywhere by the revolutionary peoples of the world.

Lamenting the position of U.S. imperialism which was on the downgrade following the disastrous defeat in the Korean war, even *New York Times*, a subsidized paper of U.S. imperialism, wrote: "Every path lying before us (the U.S.) is danger-ridden and there is no sure path which would lead us to victory."

This notwithstanding, U.S. imperialism is continuously attempting to find a way out of its present impasse in unleashing a new, reckless war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must draw a due lesson from their ignominious defeat in the Korean war and they should not run amuck indiscreetly.

Smith, notorious divisional commander of the First U.S. Marine Corps, lost the whole of his division in the Korean war and became a "general of graves"



Just Struggle of UAR People Will Certainly Be Victorious

On the occasion of the seventeenth anniversary of the July 23 Revolution, the national day of the United Arab Republic, the Korean people extend warmest greetings to the UAR people.

On this day in 1952 the patriotic army men and people of Egypt under the leadership of President Gamal Abdel Nasser overthrew the Kingdom of Farouk, a stooge of the British imperialists, and won victory of the revolution. The July 23 Revolution marked an epochal turning in the history of the UAR people and from then on the UAR people embarked on the road of building a new life.

After the victory of the revolution the valiant UAR people waged a resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists and for defending national sovereignty and dignity, and scored great successes in the struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of the national economy.

The UAR Government confiscated the land of big feudal lords and liquidated them with the enforcement of the land reform, nationalized the factories and enterprises owned by foreign imperialist monopolies and their accomplices. It is striving hard to build an independent national economy constructing factories which rely on domestically obtainable raw materials and rearing national cadres.

The Korean people wholeheartedly rejoice over the successes the UAR people have scored since the victory of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"The Korean people give resolute support to the peoples of the United Arab Republic, Syria and other Arab countries in their struggle against the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, Israeli expansionists, for defending national independence and building a new life."

As their aggressive intrigues have come to total collapse in this area in face of the resolute anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the peoples of the United Arab Republic and other Arab countries, the U.S. imperialists are now instigating the Israeli expansionists to unleash a new war of aggression, while continuously supplying murderous weapons to the latter.

Under the active instigation and support of their master, U.S. imperialism, the Israeli expansionists are openly clamouring about "annexation" of the Arab territory under their occupation to Israel and per-

petrating provocative armed attacks against the UAR everyday, while busying themselves with the preparations for a new war to occupy wider area of the Arab land.

All these facts show that U.S. imperialism is the enemy of the UAR people and the ringleader who lays obstacles in the way of the solution of the Near and Middle East question and aggravates the tension there.

The Korean people are burning with surging indignation at the arrogant piratic acts of the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of all the Arab peoples and the common enemy of the world people, and their stooges, Israeli expansionists, and resolutely denouncing their aggressive manoeuvres.

In face of the prevailing situation the people of the UAR under the leadership of President Gamal Abdel Nasser are now concentrating every effort to strengthening the nation's defence power in every way and getting full combat readiness, so as to administer a decisive rebuff to the Israeli aggressors aided and abetted by U.S. imperialism whenever they pounce upon them.

The areas along the front lines have been turned into a strong fortress and the UAR army is smashing all the repeated provocative acts of the Israeli aggressors.

The struggle waged by the UAR people against the aggressors is a struggle for safeguarding the sovereignty and honour of the nation and territorial integrity and preserving peace and security in the Near and Middle East and, at the same time, it constitutes a component part of the world revolutionary struggle for wiping out from the surface of the globe U.S. imperialism, the common enemy and target No. 1 in the struggle of the peoples of the whole world.

The Korean people who are waging a resolute struggle to drive out U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, from South Korea and accomplish the independent unification of their country are giving full support to and firm solidarity with the UAR people in their just struggle for wiping out from the Arab land the Israeli aggressors supported by U.S. imperialism and for defending the independence of their country.

The just struggle of the UAR people who have risen up as a man with a burning determination to fight to the last against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists will certainly be victorious.

Hail the 11th Anniversary of the Iraqi Revolution

July 14th is the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Iraq founded by the Iraqi people through the struggle against foreign imperialist subjugation.

The proclamation of the Iraqi Republic not only was an event of an epochal significance in the life of the people of the country. At the same time it constituted a heavy blow at the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, who attempted to make the country a base for invading the Near and Middle East.

Marking the 11th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution, the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the courageous Iraqi people.

Since the revolution, the Iraqi people have safeguarded honourably the national independence and the gains of the revolution from all the aggressive machinations of the imperialists and marched vigorously along the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Iraqi Government has taken active anti-imperialist measures; It broke away from the "Baghdad Pact Organization," a tool of U.S. imperialism for military aggression, expelled foreign aggressive troops, restricted the activities of the foreign companies, nationalized them and enforced the law of the land reform. Many successes have been attained in the building of the national economy. The key industries including the petroleum industry have made progress, and the cereal production has increased.

The Iraqi people resolutely oppose the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists and actively support and encourage the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The Korean people rejoice sincerely over the achievements the Iraqi people have scored in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists, and for building a prospering independent, sovereign state.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"In recent years the U.S. imperialists have become more undisguised in their subversive activities and plots to overthrow the new independent national states."

Today the U.S. imperialists are becoming more vicious in their destructive and subversive machinations to tear off Iraq from the anti-U.S., anti-Israeli front; they weaved a plot to overthrow the Iraqi Government, in which the C.I.A., the hired Israeli spies and the right-wing reactionaries participated, and mobilized the Israeli air pirates to bomb

the Iraqi military bases.

But, the reckless machinations of the U.S. imperialists were frustrated at every step.

Under the leadership of President Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr, the Iraqi Government and the people have taken a series of decisive measures and continue to eliminate the stronghold of U.S. imperialism for destructive and subversive manoeuvres. They punished the stooges of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists and their hired spies, expelled the U.S. imperialist clergymen, confiscated the U.S. imperialism-owned companies and seized Al Hakima College, a lair of spies.

The Korean people sternly denounce with surging indignation the repeated attempts of the U.S. imperialists to overthrow the Iraqi Government and their provocation and express an active support to, and solidarity with, the decisive anti-U.S., anti-Israeli measures taken by the Iraqi people and their just struggle.

Friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Iraqi peoples have been further consolidated as days go by through the common struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their twin stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Israeli expansionists, who are in conspiracy with each other in the execution of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression.

In particular, the establishment of the diplomatic relations between our country and the Iraqi Republic has an epoch-making significance in the development of the friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

The Iraqi Government and the people oppose the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea, actively support the just cause of the Korean people to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and unify their fatherland independently, and resolutely condemn the brutal suppression and murderous atrocities committed by U.S. imperialism and Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters against the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

The Korean people who value very dearly friendship and solidarity with the Iraqi people, are convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries will be further consolidated and developed in the future.

The Korean people wish wholeheartedly the Iraqi people who holding high the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist banner, have risen up for the independent development of the country, national dignity and for the victory of the common cause of the Arab peoples, greater successes in their future struggle.

ADVANCING SOMALI PEOPLE

On July 1 the Somali people greet the 9th anniversary of their national independence, their national holiday.

Marking the day the Korean people extend warm greetings to the Somali people.

Having put an end to the vicious colonial rule of the imperialists and appeared on the stage of history as the country's masters, the Somali people embarked on the road of a struggle for liquidating the survivals of colonial rule and building a new life.

Under the leadership of President Abdirasid Ali Shermarke, the Somali Government and people have since independence attained great achievements in the struggle for consolidating the national independence and developing the national economy and culture. The companies, factories and enterprises which had belonged to foreigners were confiscated and the state bank, electric power and transport companies have been set up and many factories and enterprises built.

Rapid development was also made in the field of agriculture. Agriculture is diversified and irrigation system has been introduced, and stock-raising has developed.

In the fields of education, culture and public health, too, marked achievements were attained and the work of expelling foreigners from administration and economic enterprises and appointing Africans to important posts has been propelled.

The Somali Government and people, today, are carrying on the struggle for consolidating national independence and building a new life, while actively fighting for the unification of the territory and nation separated by the imperialist-colonialists, and render full support to the struggle of the African people for the complete liberation of Africa.

The Korean people are very much pleased at the successes the Somali people have gained in the struggle for the consolidation of national independence and prosperity of the country.

All these successes attained by the Somali people constitute a heavy blow to the imperialist-colonialists headed by U.S. imperialism.

Today the old and new imperialist-colonialists headed by U.S. imperialism are resorting to espionage, subversive, and undermining activities and interference in the internal affairs of other countries and all other sorts of sinister

manoeuvres in an attempt to take away the Somali people from the road of anti-imperialism and independence and to block their future.

However, no aggressive manoeuvres and subversive activities can check the vigorous advance of the Somali people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"Korean people value highly the friendship with the Somali people and support and encourage actively the just struggle of the Somali people for the consolidation of the national independence of the country and territorial integrity."

The Korean people and Somali people are closely tied with each other in the community of situation in the past in which they had suffered bitter pain under colonial rule, and, today in the common struggle against the imperialist-colonialists for the independent development of the country and the unification of the divided fatherlands.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Somalia was an epochal event in the development of relations of friendship and co-operation built up between the peoples of the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and the mutual understanding and ties of co-operation have later been further strengthened between two countries through various contacts and friendship visits of the Government and Parliament delegations.

Head of the Government Delegation of the Somalia which had visited our country last year on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressing his respect and reverence towards Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, said as follows:

"Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung is not only the great Leader of the Korean people but also is the great Leader of Asian, African, Latin American peoples... Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung is the wisest man, the most outstanding politician and leader the world ever had."

The Korean people who value the friendship with the Somali people are convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two peoples will further strengthen and develop in the future, and sincerely wish the Somali People who are marching under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence a new success in their struggle.

CONGRATULATIONS ON BURUNDI PEOPLE'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY

On July 1 the Burundi people observe the auspicious 7th anniversary of their country's independence.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm greetings to the Burundi people who are struggling for the independent development of their country under the banner of anti-imperialism.

The Burundi people who had embarked upon the road of building a new life after independence overthrew the feudal monarchy and founded the Republic in November 1966, which opened a new page in the development of the history of the Burundi people.

In a short span of time since then the Burundi people under the leadership of President Michel Micombero achieved great successes in the struggle for independent development of the country, while thwarting the repeated machinations of splitting, subversion and sabotage of the imperialists, safeguarding the republicanism and liquidating the aftermath of imperialist colonial rule.

The white colonialists were driven out from the state administrations and the Africans became the master of the state administration; the business activities of foreign capitalists who had fattened themselves with blood and sweat of the Burundi people were restricted and their managers were driven out.

Great achievements have also been made in the building of the national economy through the rational exploitation and utilization of domestic resources.

In agriculture the colonial way of farming has been markedly eliminated and the output of farm produce increased and the looks of the countryside are changing gradually.

A great deal of work has been done in building new factories and enterprises, power bases, developing the transportation and in other fields.

In his telegram of greetings sent to President Michel Micombero on the occasion of the independence anniversary of the Republic of Burundi, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"The Korean people are wholeheartedly rejoicing over the successes scored by the Burundi people in their struggle for frustrating the repeated subversive machinations of the imperialists, securing national harmony and building the national economy of the country under the leadership of Your Excellency and

express firm solidarity with the people of your country in their just struggle."

While striving for consolidation of national independence and independent development of their country under the banner of anti-imperialism, the Burundi Government and people are giving active support to the African brothers who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom and independence.

They are also denouncing the U.S. imperialists' continued occupation of South Korea and supporting the struggle of our people for driving out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and realizing the independent unification of our fatherland. They are also extending militant solidarity to the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The anti-imperialist stand upheld by the Burundi people is contributing to the strengthening of the anti-imperialist forces of the world and it constitutes a blow to the imperialist colonialists headed by U.S. imperialism who are seeking a chance for aggression and plunder of Africa.

Therefore, the imperialist colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists are detesting the energetic struggle of the Burundi people for the building of the national economy and consolidation of independence as a eyesore and they are engrossed in disruptive and subversive machinations against the government and people of this country.

But, all their schemes have met with total collapse in face of the resolute resistance of the Burundi people who are advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Though Korea and Burundi are far away from each other, the peoples of the two countries are closely tied on the road of the common struggle against imperialism.

The relations of friendship and co-operation established between the peoples of Korea and Burundi have further developed and became closer since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the governments of the two countries.

The Korean people wholeheartedly wish the Burundi people fresh successes in their struggle for frustrating the subversive machinations of the imperialist colonialists headed by U.S. imperialism and for the consolidation of the national independence and the prosperity of the country.

Anything in this issue be reprinted with due acknowledgement.



All the world revolutionary forces are standing firmly on the side of the Korean people; they are joining in the struggle for mutilating the U.S. imperialists with united efforts

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